The Bucks County Gazette.

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Philadelphia.

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ALL operations of the profession performed with promptness and in a manner to defy competition. Teeth carefully filled from 50c. to $1.00. Beautiful Artificial Teeth inserted on all the different bases, now in use, from $5.00 to $20.00. All work warranted.
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Particular attention given to Making and Repairing Settees for Halls. 578

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GROUND FLOOR
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No stairs to climb. 597

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Steam Fitting in all its branches.
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Surgical Institute,
No. 242 West Logan Square,
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Boarding Patients Received and Treated
AT
HYGEIAN HOME,
FLORENCE HEIGHTS, N. J.
DRS. BROWN AND TRALL are treating CANCERS and all similar affections with unparalleled success. Their new method is prompt, certain, harmless, and nearly painless. They will warrant every case they undertake, and require NO PAY UNTIL THE TREATMENT IS SUCCESSFUL. Cases hitherto regarded as hopeless are curable in a majority of instances, while ordinary tumors are removed and the part healed in a few days.
The new remedy has been tested by regular physicians in various parts of the country during the last three years without a single failure. We are at liberty to refer to them, and their testimonials can be seen in our office.
Our method of treatment is certain to supersede all others as rapidly as it becomes known.
Other malignant tumors, as well as all abnormal growths of every description, are also treated with uniform success.
By the new process of transplanting or engrafting bits of healthy skin on large ulcerated surfaces, cases hitherto regarded as incurable are readily healed.
Patients who desire Hygienic diet, bathing, or other treatment for the general health, or who prefer to be in the country, will be attended to at Hygeian Home, Florence Heights, N. J. Address,
DRS. BROWN & TRALL,
No. 242 West Logan Square, Philadelphia.
Or HYGEIAN HOME, Florence Heights, N. J. 66

Trenton.

New Departure.
SETH ELY,
(Successor to MAHAN & ELY,)
At
No. 46 Greene St., Trenton, N. J.,
Where I intend keeping a choice selection of
DRY GOODS.
Believing that publishing prices is satisfactory to neither buyer nor seller, I only ask our former patrons and others to examine my stock offered at prices to challenge the attention of close buyers.
No one urged to buy if not satisfied.
SETH ELY.
Tailoring Department by David Ritchie. 341

GRAND DISPLAY
OF
Spring Dress Goods.
STILL AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITION.
LOOK AT OUR PRICES!
250 pieces Spring Dress Goods, at 8, 10, 12½ and 15 cents.
200 pieces Alpaca and Mohair Lustres, at 20c.
1 case Stripe Jaut Figured Brocades, at 20 and 25c.
1 case Spring Serges, in new shades, at 25c
1 case Double-width Poplins, at 25c

BLACK GOODS!
All-wool Black French Cashmere, at 55, 62½, 75 and 87½c.
48 Inch French Cashmere, at $1.00 and $1.25.
50 pieces English Cashmere, at 30, 37½, 40 and 45c.

ONE CASE BLACK ALPACAS,
AT TWENTY CENTS.
100 pieces Black Alpaca, 25, 31 and 35c.
50 pieces Fine Mohairs at 37½, 40, 45 and 50c.
A FULL LINE OF
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
5,000 pieces Hamburg, at 3½, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8c. and up.

UNDERWEAR!
An enormous stock of Ladies' and Gents' Underwear.

GLOVES!
Our well-known Two-button Kids, $1.00, the best in the market.

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Towels from $1.00 a dozen up.
For the benefit of our customers we give our Price List of

DOMESTICS!
Wamsutta, New York Mills, Utica, Williamsville 12½c. 4-4 Fruit of Loom, 11½c., by the piece.
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Good Yard-wide Muslin, 6, 6½, 7 and 8c.
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AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
CLOTH,
FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.
This Price List Guaranteed against New York or Philadelphia.
J. J. SMITH'S,
Popular Dry Goods Store,
29 Greene Street,
TRENTON, N. J.,
OPPOSITE TAYLOR OPERA HOUSE. 945

McCARTY & LANNING,
(Successors to H. Taylor & Son),
MANUFACTURERS OF
Oak Leather Belting,
Bank Street near Warren,
TRENTON, N. J.
LACE LEATHER, RUBBER BELTING, STEAM PACKING,
And Manufacturers' Supplies Generally.
Liberal Discount to the Trade.
We solicit a call, and will guarantee satisfaction.
N. McCARTY. GEO. W. LANNING. 404

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DEALER IN
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPER,
Window Shades,
Decorations of Every Description,
36 NORTH WARREN STREET,
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All orders from city or country will receive prompt attention. 582

A NEW BLEACHERY.
Old Hats Made as Good as New,
AT HALF THE COST.
Hats Bleached, or Colored and Pressed, 40 cents. Hats Pressed and Altered in any style, 25 cents. The latest styles in Ladies' and Gents' Hats, Colored, Bleached and Pressed, at short notice. Orders promptly attended to. S. A. MARBLE,
409 57 Warren Street, Trenton, N. J.

PEARSON & FELL,
Millinery, Trimmings, Notions, Fancy Goods, &c., at
No. 24 1-2 East State Street, Trenton.
A SPLENDID assortment of Millinery Goods, including all kinds of Silks, Feathers, Ribbons, &c. Hosiery, plain and striped. Gloves, Fancy Bibs, Ties, White Lace Sacks, Ladies' Underwear in great variety, Buttons of all kinds, Hamburg Edgings; and in short, a full line of Trimmings, Notions, &c. Stamping and Pinking done to order.
Bucks County ladies are invited to call and see us when visiting Trenton. 575

H. C. LOVEJOY'S
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Photo-Miniatures, Photographs, Ferrotypes, Frames, Etc. Particular attention paid to copying. 623

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Chair and Cabinet
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No. 5 Chancery Street, Trenton, N. J.
EXTENSION TABLES, &c. 575

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.
ASK FOR "GREY EAGLE."
"GREY EAGLE" FINE CUT.

Bristol.

NEW GOODS!
GREAT BARGAINS!
LARGEST STOCK!
LOWEST PRICES!
FINEST GOODS!
ATTENTION
IS CALLED TO THE
CHOICE
STAPLE GOODS
AND
Fashionable Novelties!
Which we are offering at such prices that cannot fail to suit the lowest cash buyers.

BLACK CASHMERES, MOHAIRS,
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ALPACAS.

Good Black Alpaca, at	- -	25c. yard.
" " " "	-	31c. "
" " " "	-	35c. "
Fine " " "	-	40c. "
" " " "	-	50c. "
COLORED CASHMERES,		at 25c. yard.
COLORED CASHMERES,		at 25c. yard.
COLORED CASHMERES,		at 25c. yard.
COLORED CASHMERES,		at 25c. yard.
DEBEGES, at 25c. yard.		
DEBEGES, at 25c. yard.		
DEBEGES, at 25c. yard.		
DEBEGES, at 25c. yard.		
New Spring Shades Cashmeres, at 20c. yard.		
New Spring Shades Cashmeres, at 20c. yard.		
New Spring Shades Cashmeres, at 20c. yard.		
PLAID POPLINS,	-	8 and 10c. yard.
PLAID POPLINS,	-	8 and 10c. yard.
PLAID POPLINS,	-	8 and 10c. yard.
PLAID POPLINS,	-	8 and 10c. yard.

FULL LINE OF STAPLE GOODS.
BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED
SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS.
Will open to-day, a large assortment
YARD WIDE CHINTZES, at only 8c. yard.
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Also, Standard Prints, at 6c. yard.
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A Large Assortment of Hamburgs,
From 5c. yd. to $1.50 yard.
WHITE GOODS. WHITE GOODS.
WHITE GOODS. WHITE GOODS.
WHITE GOODS. WHITE GOODS.
WHITE GOODS. WHITE GOODS.
P. Ks. Nainsooks, Cambrics, Victoria Lawns, Linens, Stripes and Plaids.
Complete Assortment of Trimmings,
Fringes, Laces and Ribbons.
Kid, Silk, Lisle and Cotton Gloves
GOOD KID GLOVES, at 50c. pair.
GOOD KID GLOVES, at 50c. pair.
GOOD KID GLOVES, at 50c. pair.
GOOD KID GLOVES, at 50c. pair.
2-BUTTON KID GLOVES, - at 75c. pair.
2-BUTTON KID GLOVES, - at 75c. pair.
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2-BUTTON KID GLOVES, - at 75c. pair.
The largest variety of Corsets in Bristol.
Corsets, at 35c.
Corsets, at 50c.
Corsets, at 50c.
Corsets, at 60c.
Corsets, at 65c.
Corsets, at 75c.
Corsets, at $1.00.
Corsets, at $1.50.
Corsets, at $2.00.
Just Opened, CASSIMERS for Men's and Boys' Wear, at low prices.
TABLE LINENS, TOWELS & NAPKINS.
WHITE COUNTERPANES.
Large Stock of Wall Papers.
BROWN BLANKS,
WHITE BLANKS,
TINTS AND SATINS,
GOLD PAPERS,
From 8c. to $1.50.
Very large variety of
House Furnishing Goods.
Crockery, Glass and Tin Ware.
A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF
GROCERIES,
All of which we are prepared to sell at prices as low as can be bought elsewhere for the same quality of goods.
AGENT FOR BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.
J. WESLEY WRIGHT,
Next to Canal Bridge,
MILL STREET. BRISTOL,

UNDER THE STARS.

From Good Words.

O youth, rose crowned, yet full of strife,
Craving uncomprehended joys,
Hearing the desperate fight of life
But as a far-off pleasant noise,
Come, ere on thy bold way thou start,
While not a cloud thy future mars,
And still that wildly-beating heart
Under the stars.

O heavy time of brows discrowned,
And hanging hands, and feeble knees,
With piteous pale ghosts haunted round,
And longings for impossible ease;
Nay, lest no more like wounded bird
Against fate's iron prison bars;
When all sounds cease, God's voice is heard
Under the stars.

O stormy prime, so beautiful
With fierce delight, ecstatic pain;
Spending and being spent; no lull!
No rest; no count of loss or gain;
Ere with tired feet thou come to thread
The bloodstained field of ended wars;
Pause—bow the glories of thy head
Under the stars.

Soon, soon will come the supreme hour
When like a painted show life seems,
Or perfume of remembered flower,
Or dear dead faces seen in dreams.
Clasp hands beneath the silent night
That hushes all these mortal jars;
God, then alone art Love—and Light—
Beyond the stars!

POVERTY AND PRESERVED GINGER.

BY REV. T. G. DASHIELL.

I was requested to visit a family on St. James' Street. There were three in the group—husband, wife, and a babe less than four months old. They had come to Richmond on the way north; the man had neither money nor employment, the wife no force nor strength, and the child was seriously ill. They had not a cent to buy milk or medicine for the child,—not a morsel of bread, nor anything that could be used to give light. The house was small, with an insufficient supply of furniture. They had secured it by paying nearly all the money they had brought with them; the small remainder having been expended in the purchase of some smoked salmon, three oranges, and a yellow glass heart to hang around the baby's neck. A sensible calico gown was hanging up on a closet door, but the woman wore a silk dress which seemed covered with the rust of ages. Around her neck was a gold-colored chain composed of enormous links, and apparently holding a watch in her belt. I asked her the time, as my watch was out of order. She explained that the chain was attached to the key of her trunk. "Flower lovely," said she, "I may have descended into the cloudy vale of—of—I meant to say the cloudy vale of woe; no, that's too strong—"

"Misfortune," I suggested.

"Thank you, sir; however lowly I may have descended into the cloudy vale of misfortune, there are ties which cause memory to be odorous with the light of days gone by."

"She was brought up to have all that heart could wish;" the man remarked, by way, probably, of explaining her lighthown language.

"This dress, that I had at boarding-school, I wear to remind me of my delight in soaring over the plains of arithmetic and geography, and this chain I keep as a momentum of my bridal."

Mr. Rowley was not always so ambitious as his wife in the use of language, but was greatly influenced by her, and listened admiringly to her discourse. Mrs. Rowley was the daughter of a successful junk-dealer, and had nearly ruined her mind by trashy reading. Mr. Rowley had been before his marriage, an amiable, purposeless young man, who had met this imaginative damsel in a rail-car, escorted her home, and shortly afterwards, clandestinely married her, for which he received and shared with her the curses of his father-in-law, whose door neither of them dared darken thereafter. Mr. Rowley lost one situation after another, through lack of force and energy, and finally obtained a situation as overseer of a farm. There he fell into the greatest destitution. He was totally ignorant of the work which he had undertaken, and of course, failed miserably. They suffered greatly, and left, considering themselves cruelly treated, although the owner of the farm was a serious loser by reason of their incompetence.

Their suffering from cold, hunger and exposure, could not have been experienced on a Virginia farm, excepting as the consequence of that kind of inefficiency best represented as "not knowing how to do anything." In such a place, people can hardly be destitute of food and warmth, unless they are also so destitute of common sense that they do not know how to use the means of comfort which are at hand. Two more impractical persons I never saw. Their condition in no way depressed them. He would talk of "property" and she of "society" as blithely as though they were possessed of every comfort, and had an assured future; they were as foolish as it is possible for grown-up people to be.

Before I saw them again, the oranges and salmon were gone. Rowley had found no employment, and nothing was left but for them to accept charity. They did this gratefully, and on giving her a small sum of money, I ventured to name to Mrs. Rowley one or two stores where it might be expended to advantage. "At Mr. ——'s store," I said, "you will find same excellent herring."

"Herring!" she said. "I don't deny that they are savory, but as I peer through the vista of life—I mean the life that is to come—not eternity, but the shadowy vista of this world's futurity, and see my child a maiden fulfilling her duties upon the stage of existence, what would be her feelings if she were to know that her mother had eaten herrings."

"I cannot imagine," I replied; "that is a fact of which she will be aware when she comes to maturity, that you ate herrings when she was four months old."

"You see," she rejoined, "in my juvenile days the family who lived next door to us were very unpoetical in their aspirations—they ate herrings. Another family near us were groveling in their ideas—they partook of the same diet. Other people in sight of us, who could not rise to gentility, fed upon herrings; I fancy they would prevent any rising of the mind to the heights it would seek on the wings of fancy."

"Let me beg you," I said, "for the sake of your husband and child, not to think of heights and poetry just now, when common sense is required."

"I am sure," she said, "that common sense is my strong point. I try to inflate my husband with burning enthusiasm; the rewards of glory are before every man who will achieve the success which will encircle his name with a golden wreath of unfading laurel."

Rowley now came in, disappointed. He had been after a situation, which some one had obtained before him.

"This is a mean world," he said, "I tell you what," to his wife, "I saw a dress at a milliner's for sixteen dollars, and I vowed, if I got the place, I would buy that dress the first thing!"

It turned out that while Mr. Rowley had been walking around the coveted dress, chatting and joking with street acquaintances, and smoking and trifling at the corner, some one else had taken the place he wanted, and could have had on my recommendation, if he had gone straight about his business. After some serious reproof of his neglect, I said,

"Now, Mr. Rowley, I would like to suggest a little as to the laying out of a small sum for the comfort of your family. Do you know any store conveniently near?"

"I'd rather go further off," he said; "stock in these suburban stores is limited; I couldn't find one of them that keeps preserved ginger."

"Don't think of such nonsense; try to see what is really necessary. Have you any bread, flour, or meal?"

"Not a crumb, or dust."

"Then take this money, get some milk for the baby, a chicken for your wife, and some good honest corned beef for yourself."

"Don't you think," asked Mrs. Rowley, "that there is something in corned beef that's apt to give us thickness of perception, and to undermine the elegance of our literary tastes?"

"Don't you think, Mrs. Rowley, that if we don't get anything to eat at all, it may undermine life itself?"

I tried many plans to convey, without rudeness, my contempt for her absurdities of expression. At last I thought of making her repeat them. I asked him how he chanced to think of living on a farm.

"Why, sir," his wife replied, "I sighed for the balm of a rural atmosphere, and in many a day-dream I glided where the the frisking lambs, sporting on the crystallized meadows, snuffed the evanescent mountain dew."

Her husband looked at me, his eyes gleaming with pride. My plan, tried more than once, was a total failure, since she never failed to repeat her pompous periods, word for word.

Mr. Rowley continued to hunt situations without success. One morning he said, "I had good luck yesterday."

I supposed he had obtained a position, and said so. But he answered,

"I found a five dollar note."

"Very good, if the loser can hear of it."

"That would be bad," said he, "for it's all gone."

"I suppose you paid your rent, and the milk-woman?"

It turned out that he had purchased some turtle-soup, some fresh butter and a canned lobster—all luxuries in Richmond. "Did you buy five dollar's worth of these things?"

"No—I laid out the balance in a breast-pin for my wife, and some Roman candles for the baby."

How could such an incorrigible be helped? This man, boasting of his gentlemanliness and his family, would remain in any and every presence, with his hat on, and when soliciting a merchant for a situation, would sit half bent, hugging his knees by the hour, the picture of shiftless laziness.

After awhile, arrangements were made by which some of their relatives agreed to help them if they would come to Baltimore. Before they started, the child was to be baptised. I asked the mother what it was to be called.

She said "Glorina Waroola."

"Let me baptize her 'Mary' or 'Helen,' or 'Alice,' or some simple name."

"I have set my heart on the other. It is the name of the heroine in an Indian story; she was a very beautiful character."

I yielded. Next morning they departed. Mr. Rowley shook my hand and kissed it, as I gave him the means for his journey, Mrs. Rowley was characteristic. Weeping she sobbed out, "The-bleak-wastes-of-life-are-before-us-but my-vision-will-often-revert-to-you-as-the-greenest-spot-it-has-ever-beheld!"

From Belgravia.

A PORTRAIT.

Red apples in a sleepy orchard,
Whose trees have branches gnarled and tortured
By slow wet winds that never cease;
Warm stacks of corn, well capped and steady,
For mass-loving gorners brown and ready;
Tall tokens of the year's increase;
Green lily leaves whose parent river
September leaves forgot to quiver
In shallow silver pools of peace.

An autumn face, half gray, half rosy,
And fluttering like an autumn posy
With hueless stripes of fading hair;
A firm, sweet mouth, whose utmost bliss is
To drink the light of children's kisses,
Half dreaming of the years that were;
Soft looks that melt all eyes that meet her,
So something purer, something sweeter,
So kind they are and debonair.

A life whose silent day has wasted,
And left undreamed of and untasted
The fruits of all extreme desire;
A matron-life whose seemly fashion
No frantic hopes, no scathing passion
Has worn with tears or seamed with fire;
A life so calm that when it passes
Its fame must be as broad as glasses is,
And in a stainless mist expire.

RELIGIOUS.

Brooklyn had in 1871 230 churches; it now has 260. The Catholics have doubled the number of worshippers reported by any of the Protestant denominations.

Prof. Jaeger, a converted Israelite, and recently Professor of Hebrew in the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, has applied for orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church in South Carolina.

The Philadelphia Methodist Conference has 14 ministers who have been in pastoral service over 40 years. Three of these have been doing pastoral work over 50 years, and one is still in the active ministry after 54 years' service.

The venerable Dr. Hodge, for so many years a theological Professor in Princeton Seminary, does not retire from the seminary altogether, as has been stated, but retains part of the duties of the chair, instructing in biblical exegesis, while his assistant will teach systematic theology. It is expected that Dr. Hodge's son, Dr. A. A. Hodge, will take the position of assistant.

The oldest minister in the Presbyterian Church is believed to be Rev. Noah M. Wells, of Erie, Mich. He was born in Saratoga County, New York, in July, 1782, is a graduate of Union College, and began his ministerial career at Galway, N. Y., above 60 years ago. He goes to church every Sunday and takes much interest in the service, though he is very deaf.

In July, 1875, when Bishop Fallows became Rector of St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church, Chicago, the church had 40 communicants. It now has 300. Of these over 100 have been added in the past 10 days. The Sunday-school number 300 scholars. the church is free from debt, and there is $1,200 in the treasury. The Bishop has now closed his labors as Rector of the church, and will give his time to his episcopal duties. His successor is to be a clergyman from Canada, whose name has not been announced.

Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff, writing from Alexandria, says: "Presbyterianism is the only form of Protestantism which has taken root among the natives of Egypt. It is the evangelical pioneer Church. But there are a few English and German churches in Alexandria and Cairo for the foreign population in these large cities." Miss M. L. Whately, daughter of the Archbishop of Dublin, is carrying on a large school of 150 girls and 250 boys in Cairo. Arabic, English, French, and Italian are taught, and Scripture lessons are also given.

There is likely soon to be another trial in the Presbyterian Church for heresy. Rev. John Miller, of Princeton, N. J., has published a book entitled *Question Awakened by the Bible*, which the Philadelphia *Presbyterian* has examined and found to be not orthodox. It says Mr. Miller denies that the soul is immortal, that he claims that "Christ was a chosen man in whom the Most High was incarnated," and as "a child of Adam" he was, therefore, "implicated in his guilt;" that he denies that God is a trinity. Mr. Miller is a member of the Presbytery of New Brunswick, and a son of Prof. Samuel Miller, who was a Professor in Princeton Theological Seminary.

Mr. Moody has issued an address to the Churches of New England which says: "We are filled with wonder and joy and gratitude, in view of the awakening among all classes of men in Boston. None of the meetings in Great Britain nor in this country have been crowned with such remarkable success. God's great and wonderful works in Boston have awakened the desire that all the Churches of Christ in New England should receive similar blessings. We believe that concerted prayer and effort on the part of all the churches would be honored of God by a general and thorough revival throughout our borders." He suggests, in order to bring about this result, that every church begin prayer and evangelistic meetings, that an alliance of churches be formed to this end, and that April 12th be observed as a day of fasting and prayer.

Observers of English social changes note the growing frequency of cases of divorce in the courts of that country. Mr. Gladstone, in an article in the Church of England Review, speaks of the innovated an l curiously attributes it to a sort of demoralization in the higher circles induced by the withdrawal of the Queen from public life. There was once a shade of disgrace in the thing, but now it has become so common, and the examples are of such high rank, that the divorced and non-divorced move on in an undistinguishable throng. A gentleman relates that he was recently at a grand dinner in London, where there were no less than sixteen divorced wives. Illinois, some years since, enjoyed an eminent notoriety in this specialty, but it has now lost the lead, and subsides into a second or third rate divorce-power.

Mr. Wendell Phillips talking of "Lectures and Lecturing," says that no educational force was more efficient and immediate in lifting the North to its preparation for the great rebellion than the Lyceum. The system seems to have laid the groundwork for the new order of political action in this country. Mr. Phillips contrasted the tone of conversation among the ordinary classes in Europe with that of the ordinary classes in America, and said that so long as the American people talked of issues and not of gossip, of ethics and not of *local* news; so long as the people are fastened by an intense emphatic interest to the great social questions of the day, no matter now much cowardice sits in the Executive chair, or how much corruption dominates Congress, in the vast force of 40,000,000 of earnest men is a guarantee of the safety of the republic.

PERSONALITIES.

The Prince of Wales has decided to place his two eldest sons on the ship-of-war Britannia, in order that they may be subject to naval discipline, although not necessarily with the view to adopting the navy as a profession.

Four only of the 53 signers of the Texan Declaration of Independence in 1835 survive. These are Edward Waller of Virginia, John W. Bunton of Tennessee, W. B. Scates of Sherman, Colorado, and Charles B. Stewart of Texas. All are over 63.

Madame Bonaparte of Baltimore is now in her 94th year, and it seems probable she may yet realize her expressed wish to live to be 100 years old. Though feeble she maintains full possession of her mental faculties, and takes an active interest in public affairs, especially abroad.

A young lady of Hopkington, Mass., is soon to be married to a man who lives in the Sandwich Islands, and whom she never saw but for fifteen minutes at a depot in Nashua, N. H., where they accidentally met four years ago, till they met in Boston last week.

Victor Hugo gave on his birthday—Feb. 26—a dinner party to several intimate friends. At the dessert his little granddaughter, Jeanne, begged permission to give a toast, which was granted. Lifting her glass, the little creature cried, "To the great Hugo from the little one."

At the unveiling of the statue of Fitz-Greene Halleck, in Central Park, early in May, Whittier will give a poem, and William Cullen Bryant will give an address. The statue is the first ever raised to an American poet, and will be near those of Shakespeare and Walter Scott.

Miss Thompson, the pretty young English artist who painted "Balaklava" and the "Roll Call," and gained great praise thereby, is about to be married. The bridegroom is Major Butler, of the British Army. The young lady does not intend to give up art, but will continue painting and studying.

The Emperor William of Germany is said to be very fond of flowers, especially of the wild blossoms, the corn flowers. It is associated in his memory with his beautiful mother, Queen Louisa, whose white hands he once saw, when a boy, placing a garland of these flowers upon the head of his little sister Charlotte.

Charlotte Cushman, a short time before she died, wrote concerning her biography: "I am far too ill to go on with it now, and have little hope of ever being able to do so; but I have great satisfaction in knowing that the work is already partly prepared, and will soon be completed, whatever may happen to me."

Mr. George Henry Lewes sharply says that so far from Herbert Spencer having taught his wife languages, Mr. Spencer knows very little; they do not fit for want of that study—if gaps are left there, and accumulations are heaped up here—so much the worse for the pattern that was to be evolved; but the woman whose business it was to learn beforehand how the thing was to be done takes no share of the blame to herself; rather, like the child who beats the chair against which it has fallen, she blames plastic circumstance which she might have arranged had she willed, but which, without due management and marshalling, falls into the wrong place and inharmonious shape, and brings confusion in the place of order.

"Those horrid books! I cannot bring them right!" says the young wife who is conscientious enough to try and keep her housekeeping books straight—who is conscientious enough indeed to keep her accounts at all, and not, as some do, put her unpaid bills into one drawer and those paid into another, believing that now no possible hitch can disturb the smooth running of affairs. She does not think that it is she who is to blame for her defective arithmetic and the probable inefficiency of her method. It is all those horrid books which will not come right—that obstinate balance which will not come even—that tiresome sum total which changes its figures, as a conjuror changes his cards, each time that she adds up the columns. If she is very good, she adds up the columns twice: once for trial, and the second time for verification. As the second time never by any chance agrees with the first, she has to try a third; which gives a different result again. Then she gets impatient with the figures, and not with her own version of numbers, whereby twenty-nine and tenpence figures now as thirty-two and sevenpence, and now as twenty-eight and fivepence. Grant that she struggles through these difficulties with tolerable success, and makes her columns at the last agree with each other, she is almost sure to founder in her balance. Sometimes she has too much, as if her pounds had been coined out of fairy gold and fructified by themselves in her desk; and sometimes she has too little, when she casts frantic suspicions on the honesty of Susan and the trustworthiness of John; has the lock of her cashbox changed, and wears the key in a string round her neck, which she forgets to put on, and sends the very maid whom she suspects to bring it to her from her bed-room to the kitchen—with time enough by the way to play any dumber of tricks were she so minded. But this is the kind of thing which mothers send their daughters into married life to do; and when the very alphabet of housekeeping is so badly learned, how can we expect the finer lessons to be practiced?

All that housekeeping business indeed wants, not only revision, but more thorough teaching and more exact training before we can hope for good results. As things are, each young household is the field for those experiments of ignorance by which everything goes wrong. Either the servants are pampered out of all energy, and indulged till the young mistress has broken down in them every sentiment of duty and honorable feeling of responsibility; or they are treated as emphatically inferior creatures, snubbed and kept at arm's length, like animals whose one sole function is to work, over-taxed and under-fed, till the house gets a bad name, and not a servant of any value can be found to stay. Then the young mistress goes about among her friends, bewailing the iniquity of those dreadful maids and the impossibility of finding a decent man. She does not see that the fault lies with herself more than with them, and that had she been less ignorant she would have made fewer experiments, and, consequently, fewer mistakes. But a woman is assumed to be able to keep her household with judgment and success without the smallest training for it. No man is given the command of a boat or a squad until he has proved himself master of at least the technicalities of his command; but a girl of eighteen passes from the school room, where she has been in the possession of a subordinate at all times under control, to the management of a household where she is supreme and the dispenser of frowns or favors—the arranger of tasks and times, and without previous training in the care of herself expects to come to good result in the management of men.

What is true of the mistress is still more lamentably so of the mother. Babies are born into the world apparently for no better reason than to afford subjects of experiment by inexperienced mothers; and that so many survive is more astounding, on the whole, than that so many die under the trial. Some go in for the hardening system and put their trust in cold douches and early "roughing it;" and some go in for the coddling system, and seem to think their children are some exotics, which have to be "kept with cost, and care, and and warmth," to be "induced to shoot," as if life were the most difficult thing to preserve, instead of being the easiest—given common sense and the ordering of knowledge rather than the wild vagaries of experimentalizing ignorance. Some starve the poor unfortunate little creatures for fear of overloading their digestions; and others cram them with food at all hours of the day, and of every most improper kind. Some think that, as you can never begin too early to do well, nor have too much of a good thing, learning and lessons should begin when the cradle ends; and others, on the plea of letting the brain strengthen and develop into a more fitting condition, put off all instruction whatever till the child is quite a full-grown boy or girl, who has been for some years the object of ridicule of all his or her associates. Some, to encourage catholicity of feeling, allow their children to associate freely with every one within hail, and repudiate the idea of their getting any harm; and others, to keep theirs pure, select, and untouched by evil, do not allow them any companionship at all, for fear of the unknown dangers lurking in every other's child. So the balance hangs—now on this side, and now on that—and the experiments set afoot by ignorance are as many as there are first children born into the world to be the blocks of brute material whence are to be chipped out now a Madonna and now a Magdalen; here the Archangel Michael, and there the Lucifer at his feet. But it would be considered quite unnecessary, if not indelicate, to make the best manner of managing children part of the education of young women destined by nature to be mothers. Maternal instinct is supposed to be apprenticeship enough for the most delicate profession of all to which humanity can be put. And, in spite of the mistakes which one sees everywhere about us, this theory of maternal instinct wins the day against that of distinct education for a special purpose, whereby the experiment of ignorance would be done away with, and their place filled up by knowledge.

On another subject, too, we find the same kind of belief that running comes before walking, and that we can have ripe fruits without previous blossoms—literature in general, and novel writing in particular. To these we may add, with every one who can put on a wash, the belief that he or she can make an income by painting pictures; and with every one fond of declaiming, that a fortune is to be had on the stage for the mere going for it. Talk of these self-confident aspirants of the apprenticeship necessary for any of these professions, and you will find that you talk to the deaf, and simply blow thistledown on to the air. The undeveloped Walter Scott wants only his start to prove the power within him, and the experiments which he makes for the creation of his spring-board would be ludicrous were they not so sad. He writes a jocose and rattling essay for a solid daily paper which eschews literature and sticks only to politics and finance; or he sends what he takes to be an exhaustive summary of all the arguments on the Greek particles to a monthly magazine where each article is a mere spoonful of whipped cream. He makes experiments all round in the same ignorant kind of way, then complains that literature is a close borough where the prizes are scandalously bought and sold, and where no one without private interest can hope to succeed. So of the stage; so of the galleries. These poor experimenters in ignorance cannot see that what they do is of no value, and that if they would climb the tree they must begin at the beginning, and not hope to make a summersault into the top branches without the trouble of gradual progress. It is all ignorance; which indeed is the fertile parent of most of the mistakes and the greater part of the evils of life. And in this ignorance of means whereby to accomplish an end there is no question, but that women are more often than men both the most to blame for obstinate refusal to be enlightened, and for wilful belief that they need no enlightenment at all.

From the Home Journal.

MARGARET.

BY EMMA M. CASS.

The lilies blossom in thy face,
Margaret, fair Margaret;
Thine eyes are truth's abiding-place,
Within their quiet deeps I trace
A world of gentleness and grace,
Margaret, rare Margaret!

Lift up to me thy tender eyes
Margaret, sweet Margaret;
Across thy cheek the rose-flush dies;
I wait to catch thy low replies
To my wild importunities,
Margaret, dear Margaret!

Oh, raise me to thy soul's calm light,
Margaret, rare Margaret!
I live, beloved, but in the sight,

Bucks County Gazette:

JESSE O. THOMAS, Editor.

OFFICE—*No. 48 Radcliffe St., cor. Walnut St.*
BRISTOL, PA.

Thursday, April 19, 1877.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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—Four months ago there were 50,000 idle mechanics in New York city. The President of the Trades' Assembly now reports not more than 20,000 men in the city are out of employment, and it is stated not for three years past have the working men, as a class, been in such good condition. All this is interpreted as meaning the approach of better times.

—Russia and Turkey are preparing for war with desperate earnestness. Abdul Kerim, the Turkish commander, has arrived at Rutschuk, one of the menaced points on the Danube. The Czar leaves St. Petersburg this evening, and will be with his army at Kischeneff on Monday. Great anxiety continues at Constantinople, and it is supposed that the Turkish troops will be ordered to occupy Kalafat. The haste and turmoil incident to approaching war is already apparent throughout Roumania and Turkey.

—For the purpose of bringing silver coin into more general use in the circulation of the country than at present, and as a step towards specie payments, the Secretary of the Treasury has decided to suspend for the present the issue of one dollar notes in sums over ten dollars. He will also, in retiring legal tenders under the act of 1875, select notes of the smaller denominations wherever it is practicable. In the payments of all drafts upon the Treasury where change is desired all sums under five dollars will be paid in silver instead of in paper.

—A Philadelphia hotel is provided with an electric apparatus that, whenever the atmosphere in any room becomes hotter than 110°, rings an alarm in the office. On the day after the fire in St. Louis some young and jocose guests held lighted matches under one of these contrivances, thus causing a false alarm, and the prompt employees turned a stop-cock that immediately caused the thorough wetting of the room. The jokers succeeded in affrighting all the people in the hotel, but the fun cost them $350, that being the amount of damage done by the water.

—The President has definitely decided to adopt Mr. Lincoln's course and spend the summer in one of the cozy cottages at the Soldiers' Home. This decision is another indication that he favors home rule in the social as well as in the political world, and that while obtaining full rest and recreation, such as one of the healthiest sections of the country can give, the Capital will not be deprived of his necessary presence. Precedent may permit a President to be away for months during the Summer, yet the fact cannot be disguised that the best interests of the nation demand his constant presence.

—Governor Hampton has addressed a note to the Chamberlain officials in South Carolina, requesting them to turn over their offices to their successors, subject to the decision of the Supreme Court, when it shall be filled by the election of a Chief Justice, after the meeting of the Legislature on the 24th inst. It is understood that the officials addressed will decline to yield their offices, on the grounds that they hold them by declaration of the State Canvassers; that they were commissioned by Governor Chamberlain while his title was undisputed; that Governor Hampton has no right to anticipate the judgment of the Supreme Court, and that his action is a violation of his pledges to leave disputed questions to legal settlement.

—According to the predictions of many of the farmers whose memory runs back for a period of 17 years, this vicinity will witness during the coming season a return of those destructive insects known as the seventeen year locusts. It is said that their last appearance here was during the summer of 1860, seventeen years ago. The peculiarity of these insects consists in the suddenness with which they appear, in the Pharoah like sound which they utter, their great numbers and the injury they inflict to the twigs of fruit trees and shrubbery. They resemble the ordinary locust in appearance, but are said to be marked with the letter P upon the back. The damage done by them, however, has heretofore been more imaginative than real, although the punctured branches for a time look as if blistered by fire. From this the trees if vigorous, soon recover.

—A startling event took place in Baltimore last Sunday evening. James Abbott, accompanied by his wife, left his dwelling on the above mentioned evening, for the purpose of taking a walk. They left in the house their daughter, who was in ill health. A sister of Mrs. Abbott remained in charge of the dwelling. Mr. and Mrs. Abbott had not proceeded very far when they were overtaken by a messenger, who informed them that their daughter was very ill, and requesting them to return home, which they did at once. On entering the front room, without any preliminary warning, they discovered that their daughter had just expired. The unfortunate mother gazed upon the body of her child, whom she had left but a short while before, and throwing her arms above her head she fell also lifeless upon the floor. A doctor was immediately summoned, but on his arrival he pronounced both mother and daughter dead. The shock had been too great for the former, and her death had been instantaneous.

—The statistical corps of the Department of Agriculture report upon the condition of wheat in 868 counties of the Winter wheat region. In 218 the returns are comparatively unfavorable. In 650 a condition varying from average to superior thrift is indicated. In the Atlantic States north of North Carolina and in those of the Ohio Valley there has been far less injury from frost than usual. Of 320 counties in the Ohio basin only 45 report below average. Grasshopper ravages are reported in 22 counties of Eastern Kansas, from Nebraska to the Indian Territory, and as far west as Saline County. The wheat-growing district in Texas is also alive with grasshoppers, which threaten the destruction of the crop in several counties. More than 20 counties report the hatching of Spring broods. There is an increase of the area of wheat in Texas, and the prospects are favorable with the exception of grasshopper ravages. In the other Cotton States a dry Autumn and variable Winter have depressed the condition of wheat below average.

—Miss Anna Dickinson is reported by a correspondent of *The Chicago Tribune* to have observed to him recently: "So far as my experience and knowledge go, I regard the Western critics as far superior to those of the metropolis. The reason is, they are more broad and liberal in their views. Here in New York, certain narrow lines have been drawn. Whatever comes within these lines is good, whatever does not must be bad, for that reason alone. I do not mean to question the honesty of these men in their past or present opinion of me or my work. It was only when they assumed to speak for everybody else, and vastly better Judges, that I rose to object. I believe the outside critics are more disposed to welcome what seems to them good, whether it agrees with their preconceived ideas of art or not. They are more independent in their judgment. * * * I have an engagement to play with Mr. McVicker either this Spring or in the Fall. I have engagements already which cover 26 weeks at my own terms, and among them one at Mr. Daly's Theater here in New York. Does that look like failure?"

THE LATEST NEWS.

—The members of the Packard Legislature in joint caucus yesterday, unanimously rejected the proposition of the Democratic caucus, and resolved to adhere to Packard.

—Mr. Sherman says that he will effect a return to specie payments under the present law by the time appointed if Congress does not interfere. He will oppose a change of the law, but may possibly ask for legislation to assist the placing of four per cent bonds.

—A woman, giving the name of Edith Anderson, was found dying in the streets of New York last night. She said she had taken laudanum to kill herself; that she was from Philadelphia, and had been "betrayed by a Philadelphia clergyman and afterwards frightened into coming to New York."

—The discharge of three hundred employes of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving of the Treasury Department took place yesterday, and occasioned many sad scenes. Many of the unfortunates were women. Six hundred more of the Government employes in Washington will be dismissed before the middle of next month.

—More than a year ago suits were instituted in Wilkesbarre against the ring officials of Luzerne county who had been stealing the public money. All were successfully prosecuted, and yesterday the last case was concluded, J. C. Coon, County Auditor, pleading guilty to the charges against him. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $6400 and suffer imprisonment for two years and two months.

—The Government has been relieved from the expense of printing special postage stamps for the use of the various departments. Official matter is now sent in envelopes on which are printed the words "Official Business," and the name of the department and bureau whence transmitted; and it is made a misdemeanor, with a penalty of $300, for any one to use such envelopes for other than strictly official business. Ex-Postmaster Horatio King suggested this change, and at the request of Senator Hamlin prepared the bill, substituting a sensible for a senseless system.

—Wade Hampton visited Charleston yesterday for the first time since November last, and was received by a general turn out of the citizens, irrespective of party. He rode at the head of the procession through streets decorated with bunting and thronged with people. During a reception which followed, he was presented by officers of the colored militia regiments with a memorial asking him to leave their organization intact, and commission field officers of their own selection. The Governor, in reply, assured them that the colored regiments should stand on precisely the same footing as the white regiments, in all respects.

HERE AND THERE.

—The railroad is to be completed from Fox Chase to Newtown.

—Adam Smith says that men are sympathetic when they imitate. This does not refer to forgers.

—In each of the jails of Lebanon, Lancaster and Dauphin there is a prisoner charged with murder.

—The new Masonic hall at Fernwood, Delaware county, is nearly finished, and will cost $40,000.

—It is said that the coal transportation by the Pennsylvania canals, this season will be larger than for many years past.

—The new hoop mill at South Bethlehem will give employment to a large number of persons now in need of it.

—A public library and reading room is to be established at Titusville. Citizens have already subscribed $2,400.

—The Phillips family is going to have a reunion at the Vincent Baptist Church, in Chester county, on May 30th. The family history will then be prepared and read.

—Mr. Smith Elliott, who has a wife and some children in Philadelphia, it seems has a wife and some children also at Renovo, and the Renovo wife holds the first mortgage.

—L. P. Farmer, the Acting Assistant General Passenger Agent, has been elected by the Directors General Passenger Agent of the P. R. R., in place of D. M. Boyd, Jr., deceased.

—A Philadelphian of 73 years took his fifth wife last Monday, after mourning the deceased fourth six weeks. Number five was number four's sister, and has survived three husbands.

—Messrs. Borie & Mackie, having a large unoccupied building, and ample power, at Frankford, have made arrangements to enter upon the business of manufacturing cotton warps.

—A man recently escaped from the Scranton prison by passing 100 feet through a flue 9½ inches square, then 75 feet through the smoke flue, dragging a blanket after him. Said to weigh 140 pounds.

—Rev. Dr. Muhlenbergh, the author of the well-known hymn, "I would not live alway," lived up to the sentiment by dying, on the 8th instant, after surviving longer than most mortals do—81 years.

—The yearly meeting of the Society of Friends began at the Arch street Meeting House, Philadelphia, on Monday last. There was a large attendance, and several distinguished ministers from a distance were present.

—A number of shopkeepers in Piscataquis County, Me., have united in a formal request to New York and Boston wholesale dealers to send down there as commercial travelers only men who are free from the use of intoxicating liquors.

—Mrs. Kellogg declares, it is reported, that "coffee does give Clara Louise a pain in the back;" nevertheless the prima donna carries her own particular little box of the berry about with her, with a tiny coffee-pot, and invariably prepares her own beverage.

—John McCormick, a resident of Penn's Manor, was struck by a locomotive at White Hill on last Thursday and instantly killed. He was standing on the track and although warned of an approaching train failed to move quick enough to get out of danger.

—John McNamara, charged with the murder of Ellen Callahan, his sweetheart, in Corning, N. Y., a year ago, was arrested in Chicago last week. He is only 19 years of age. It is said he killed the girl in a fit of jealousy. He says he has no recollection of committing the crime; that during the year he has wandered through Europe and this country, and that he was only two days in Chicago when arrested.

—The operative potters of Trenton, N. J., numbering about 2,000 of all grades, after a strike of sixteen weeks, have concluded to resume work at the reduced rate of wages. The President of their Association, Mr. Braman, announced last week that the supplies were exhausted and the debt was accumulating, and, therefore, it was imperative that the men should seek re-employment. The bosses say that they cannot employ more than one-half of the men in consequence of new help having been secured during the continuance of the strike.

—Active preparations are going on for the immediate commencement of the long projected work of draining the Zuyder Zee. Taking the average depth of water at eight feet, it is estimated that the work of pumping will be completed in about sixteen years from its commencement. The total cost of reclamation is set down at $67,000,000, but, huge as this sum is, the undertaking is confidently looked upon as likely to prove a most remunerative speculation. The success of the scheme will add to the kingdom a new province, nearly 500,000 acres in extent. Judging from previous experiences in connection with the Haarlem Sea it is reckoned that at least 425,000 acres of the land thus won will be applicable to agricultural purposes which will richly repay the enterprise and treasure lavished on the undertaking.

[Special Correspondence Bucks County Gazette.]

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17, 1877.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—The political situation of Louisiana remains unchanged, though it is understood the Committee have strong hopes of effecting a settlement to-day or to-morrow. Their telegrams here have not yet been made public, but we receive intimations to the effect that they give promise of an early adjustment. That the troops will be withdrawn is settled; hence Gov. Packard, like Gov. Chamberlain or Captain Scott's coon, will make the most of his unpleasant predicament by coming down without waiting for a shot.

Old Ben Wade has written a letter here attacking the Southern policy of the President. This letter has been exhibited to a number of Democrats and Republicans, and while we are not furnished with the full text, yet this is assured, it takes as radical grounds as Mr. Blaine's letter in the New York *Herald*. That Mr. Hayes' course would meet with severest criticism at the hands of some of his party, no one who remembers our political history of the past 16 years, can doubt. Mr. Wade and Henry Winter Davis joined in a pronunciamento against Mr. Lincoln, and their fulminations against his conservatives course, were as severe and pointed as the English language could make them. Again Mr. Lincoln, when nominated by the people in 1864, had not a baker's dozen of backers in the United States Senate, for it was notorious that the sympathy of the leading politicians was against him, and Mr. Wade's manifesto simply expressed what others had not the courage to utter. It requires that bull-dog pluck for which Mr. Wade has ever been noted to lead "the forlorn hope" against the intrenched position of a President; hence, while no one ever questioned his courage, the people did not uphold Mr. Lincoln because they thought Mr. Wade lacking in honor or sincerity, but simply because they knew Mr. Lincoln would do what he thought right, and should be upheld in his effort. But who was right, Lincoln or Wade? Who would undo what Mr. Lincoln's conservatism and conscientious patriotism, and endeavor to do what was best accomplished? History shows Mr. Lincoln to have been the wiser and more sagacious, and that Mr. Wade's policy would have produced as disastrous results to the Union cause, as those given to the Confederacy by the removal of Joe Johnson, a superb strategist, from Sherman's front at Atlanta, in 1864, and substituting Hood, whose only talent was that of fighting without tact or strategy or use of brains, which are as essential to success as mere brute muscle or courage. So we take it in the present. Time will show Mr. Hayes' action to be better than the opposite course urged by Mr. Wade, and that it was far more statesmanlike to consult the interests of the whole nation than those of a few officeholders in South Carolina or Louisiana. "Let the dead care for the dead," is a maxim in war. The fate of the battle depends upon every combatant retaining his place in the ranks, rather than in looking after the few who have fallen by the enemy's fire. Mr. Wade would risk all in order to care for the fallen, while Mr. Hayes would, as the true soldier does, keep the living in line of battle and fight on. In January, 1867, I was present at an interview in the Gayoso House, Memphis, between Mr. Wade and Gen. Forrest, the noted rebel cavalryman, and was particularly struck with a remark of Mr. Wade's, that the "would rather by a d——d sight meet the rebels in the field of battle than in the Halls of Congress." It occurs now to ask does he still fear to meet those rebels in Congress? Knowing his high order of physical courage, we always presumed he would not fear man or devil, whether in or out of Congress. Mr. Chamberlain has stepped "down and out," and gracefully, too, thus resting the whole responsibility of his retirement upon the President. It is too soon to criticise, and we speak for the mass here, when we say the feeling is that Mr. Hayes must, as with Mr. Lincoln, be judged by results, which time alone can determine, and not by a difference of opinion merely. That Louisiana will be treated as South Carolina has been, no one doubts. Though the Commission may be unable to harmonize the discordant elements of that State, and thereby effect an adjustment, yet as it will report the whole State machinery of government to be in the hands of Nicholls, and that Packard's power is confined alone to the State House, where it is saved from annihilation by the presence of troops and the forbearance of the whites, the President cannot avoid practical recognition of Nicholls, which means the retiring of Packard. Packard and Chamberlain are able men, and were they supported by the taxpayers, and not by the worst elements of their respective States, would make admirable Governors. But we will give Hayes a trial, and if the future shows him less sagacious than Mr. Lincoln, then we will follow the teaching of our honest, bluff old Ben Wade. While our sympathies favor Packard and Chamberlain, yet our judgment dictates that Mr. Hayes is in the right, and should, as Mrs. Moulton said of Beecher, "have another chance." We do not share in the apprehensions as to ill results flowing out of giving up Louisiana to Nicholls, even though the State thereby becomes purely Democratic. If bayonets alone can make that State Republican, by all means let it become Democratic. Four years experience as a Freedman's Bureau Officer taught us that the Freedman must not be given power through Federal bayonets. President Hayes does right to experiment. That he will preserve the peace is assured, and that is all he should do in the premises.

SECRETARY SHERMAN,

Has issued an order forbidding the advance on salaries to clerks in his department. This action is creating much talk and feeling among his employees. Heretofore if clerks were in want of money at the middle of the month, they were allowed to draw the greater portion of what was due them at that date. Under the new order of things, those who need and must have money, will be obliged to go to the Shylocks, who usually charge 10 per cent. per month for loans. The Secretary is determined to make a shaking among the dry bones of the New York Custom House, and is preparing for a vigorous onslaught on its many infamous, fraudulent practices. He has been gathering full data as the manner and means by which the importers defraud the revenue, and will, if able to find honest and capable officials, purge our whole customs system of its abominations. Though aware that the government loses millions of revenue by fraudulent invoices, etc., through the contrivances of customs officials, yet the rub is right there. If he remove a thief, will he not appoint another in his stead?" Or as Washington once said, "Whom now can we trust?" He has also under consideration the question of having half the printing of money done by private parties, and will in all likelihood soon permit them to bid for it. Competent parties are fully prepared here to compete, and are able to print the backs of all our bank notes at far less cost than the government pays for the same work. The country is not aware that our city is as well provided by private capitalists, with as ample means for extensive bank note printing as any other city in the Union, and should the Secretary adopt the suggestions of all who ever examined the matter carefully, and permit a portion of the printing to be done outside the Treasury, we feel assured our engraving companies will prove the successful bidders. There is a check given against error by having, say the backs printed outside the Treasury, which is absolutely impossible, if the government attempts all its printing. We claim, therefore, that such portions as are sent to private parties, should be open to the competition of our home companies, and trust Mr. Sherman will see to it that the hocus pocus of the New York combinations will not bar our citizens from bidding. D. D.

CARACAS.

Though the ships that took out the Wilmington artisans and mechanics to La Guayra, Venezuela, several weeks ago, has returned to New York, no letters had been received at Wilmington from any of the party, and much anxiety was felt over the matter, although it was believed quite certain, no word having been received to the contrary, that all arrived safely. Recently Mrs. Wm. Tatnall received from Providence, R. I., a letter from a family connection, enclosing another that had been received there from her son, Jas. E. Tatnall, also was one of the party. The receipt of this dispels anxiety on his account, though it makes even more strange the non-arrival of letters addressed to Wilmington. We have been permitted to make some extracts from Mr. Tatnall's letter, which was of course intended only for private perusal. It is dated at Caracas, February 16th.

"We had a rough passage out, of 17 days, and I was seasick most of the way. We had both storms and gales with waves "mountain high," and lastly a calm. I would prefer the former to the latter had I the power of choosing. * * * We entered our boarding house first at night, and the garden by the light of the lamp, had the appearance of a forest, and looked strangely picturesque. In the morning we found it to contain banana trees, with oranges, lemons, cocoanuts, and limes, intermingled with coffee bushes, and the most perfect roses and jessamines I ever saw, and in the centre of all these was a fountain playing. The "La Limera" is a house that Col. Derrom has taken to make a comfortable Americanized house for his men. It is one of the finest places in Caracas. Six of us have a very nice front room. The house, from the streets, looks like a wall with eight windows in it.

"The houses are all one story and the windows have iron bars outside, and within there is a seat on each side where the ladies receive their gentleman visitors, who stand outside the bars, and are not allowed to come within until they are "engaged" or some distance in that direction. The entrance of the house is a large alley way, with a door at each end.

"Caracas is literally a one story city. It is situated in a basin in the mountains, and so entirely surrounded by pains that they quite obscure it from view, on a level distance of a half mile. It has now 70,000 inhabitants.

"The scenery around is grand beyond description. Of this, and our ride up the mountains from La Guayra, thee can form some idea from thy California observations.

"The mountains to the North are generally covered to a greater or less degree with clouds and when these are lit up by the morning sun, they present a scene of rare magnificence—they look literally like hills of gold.

"The thermometer has not reached either 75 degrees or 67 degrees, since we have been here. As for the people, they are very polite as a class. They speak Spanish, and have very peculiar customs to which it will take time for one to learn to conform, and meanwhile all are liable to make mistakes, in points of etiquette and manner. A few days after our arrival there was a Carnival which struck me as the most foolish thing I had ever seen. It lasted three days, and during that time you were liable to receive a shower of powdered rice, or small seeds, or fine paper, or candy, from any window or persons that one might pass, and on the Plaza, which was covered with ladies and gentlemen every evening, one was pelted on all sides. These are the only three days that the young people are privileged to do as they please, and they make good use of the privilege. There is a great passion here for fire-works. They are not confined to evening displays but persons set them off at all times of the day.

"There is no Protestant church, which has been deeply regretted, as a number of our men are members at home. The first Sabbath after our arrival we had service in our house, held by an English Missionary, and very good meetings they were, as solemn as any I ever attended. Since then he had a prayer meeting in one of the men's rooms. There were but about ten persons present, but the small number did not lessen the interest. He is a Mr. Ewing, and has, with his son, taken boarding in our house. At first he was very much discouraged, but after he called on Mr. Derrom, and made these arrangements to hold service here, he felt better. These services he holds both morning and evening.

A COWARDLY ASSAULT.

At about noon on Monday, as Col. A. K. McClure, Editor of *The Times*, was walking down Chestnut street with ex-Gov. Curtin, near Eleventh street he was attacked by Nathaniel McKay, who tried to horsewhip him on account of the publication of a series of articles in *The Times* charging McKay with fraud in connection with certain naval contracts. A man named John Conklin, in the employ of McKay, also struck the Colonel two or three blows from behind. The men were quickly separated and taken before a magistrate, where the following evidence was adduced:

A. K. McClure testified: I was walking down Chestnut street with ex-Gov. Curtin, and didn't see McKay until he accosted me; when quite close to me he turned and drew a small whip and said, "Now, —— ——, you, I'm going to settle with you;" I seized him by the throat, and then I was struck by other persons; first on the back of the head, then on the ear, then on the cheek and on the lip.

David Webster testified; I was passing up Chestnut street and between Sixth and Seventh streets; I saw Mr. McKay on the north side; I saw Col. McClure and Gov. Curtin on the other side; Mr. McKay crossed the flagging and went in front of them; I passed on, but hearing a scuffle turned round, and saw McKay have McClure by the throat; he made some exclamation about redress, and laid the whip over McClure's head; another man came up and struck McClure several blows; I seized him by the arm and held him until and officer came; a crowd collected and were about to inflict violence on him, which I stopped; the man was John Conklin, one of the prisoners.

Charles C. Sharf testified that at least three men were striking McClure; saw Conklin strike from behind.

Ex-Gov. Curtin testified; I was walking down Chestnut street with Col. McClure, when this man (McKay) came up and repeated the language spoken; McClure seized him by the throat; McKay then struck him, and another man struck him from behind.

W. Ellwood Rowan testified: I was on Chestnut street, saw a stout men strike, as I thought, an old grayheaded man; I ran and stopped one man who was hitting Col. McClure, as I then found him to be; I grabbed him and handed him to an officer; this man was Conklin; don't know if Webster is mistaken in what he says about arresting him; know what I say myself.

Michael Ganaglie testified to taking Conklin from Rowan.

The defendants were held in $500 bail each to answer at court.

Col. McClure does not show any mark of having been severely handled, and is out on the streets attending to business, where he attracts much attention. There are some slight scratches upon his face, and he has a bruise on his head.

McKay says he has waited for months for redress, and could not get it through the courts and he purchased recently in New York a small dog whip, determined to whip McClure as soon as he should meet him. He claims to know nothing of the intention of Conklin to hit Col. McClure, and regrets he did it as he was able to handle him himself.

—The Philadelphia *Press* publishes a summary made up from the *Legislative Record*, showing the number of pages and fractions of pages occupied by each Senator's speeches during the last session of Legislature, with the cost of printing the same. The most expensive talker was Barman Yerkes, of Bucks, who spread himself over 19,315 pages, at a cost of $196. H. G. Jones, of Philadelphia, talked $186 worth; Robert P. Allen, Lycoming, $156.60; Carlton Burnett, of Monroe $120; Evan Holbein, of Lehigh, $50. The lewest priced talker, who said anything at all, was Luther R. Keifer, of Schuylkill, who made a little speech for 35 cents. There are five Senators on the list, among whom is David Engleman, of Northampton, who made no speeches, and consequently their mouths cost their constituency nothing.

—Since the Brooklyn Theatre calamity there has been more talk concerning the incombustible attributes of tungstate of soda, and it has been claimed that it can be used to great advantage, mixed with ordinary starch for rendering muslin dresses uninflammable. Prof. Gladstone and Dr. Alder Wright have both brought the subject up for discussion before audiences at the Royal Institution in London, Dr. Wright showing its efficacy by having a muslin dress so prepared for one of his assistants, in which the latter walked about over flames. On March 17, fortunately, the dress was adjusted on a dummy, for no sooner was a light applied to it than it blazed up and was utterly consumed.

—The town of Salisbury, N. C., is in much trouble. At the close of the Revolutionary war David Stewart was given 475 acres of land for services rendered in the army. He put the deed in his pocket and emigrated to Pennsylvania. Time passed, the town of Salisbury was built on the land, Stewart died, the deed remained locked up, and the town continued to improve until now the land is valued at $5,000,000. And now, too, the heirs of old Stewart have turned up, and claim immediate possession of the property.

—"The South" as a distinct element in American politics will disappear with the so-called government of Packard.

A GREAT NATIONAL WORK.

The Illustrated History of the Centennial Exhibition, with a full description of the Great Buildings and all the objects of interest Exhibited in them. By James D. McCabe, author of "The Centennial History of the United States," Etc. Embellished with nearly 400 fine engravings of buildings and scenes in the Great Exhibition.

The National Publishing Co., of Philadelphia have issued a large and handsome volume bearing the above title. The intense interest everywhere manifested in the great Exhibition, and the eager desire to obtain a complete and connected account of it, will unquestionably cause this book to have a very extensive sale.

This History of the Centennial Exhibition is not a dry list of the articles exhibited. It is a superb volume of 918 pages, from the pen of one of the most popular authors of the day. Mr. McCabe received the constant and sympathetic assistance of the Centennial authorities, and enjoyed peculiar advantages in the preparation of this work. He went, note-book in hand, through every department of the Exhibition, and the result of his labors is a work abounding in brilliant descriptions of the World's Fair. He traces the history of the great enterprise from its inception to its triumphant closing day. He then takes us through every part of the Exhibition grounds, giving brilliant accounts of every building and other features of interest within them. We are taken through the Main Building, Machinery Hall, the Agricultural and Horticultural Halls, the Art Gallery, the Government Building, and all the other structures and our deepest attention is held all the time by the descriptions of the rare and beautiful objects contained in them.

The book is written with a vigor and brilliancy which render it a complete and life-like picture of the great World's Fair, and which make it invaluable to all classes of our people. There is not another book in print which gives one-fourth of the information contained in this work. To those who have visited the Exhibition it will be a pleasing souvenir of their visit, and enable them to recall the magnificent scenes they have witnessed. To those who could not make the journey, the book is a necessity, for it will enable them to enjoy the delights of a thorough acquaintance with the great Exhibition in the quietude of their own domes.

The work is superbly illustrated. The price is low and within the reach of all. It is sold by subscription only, and Mr. B. F. Laud who is the authorized agent for this section, is now canvassing for it.

☞OFF THE TRACK! A NEW WAY—READ.—Best Clark's Cotton, 5 cts.; best (star) Skirt Braid, 6 cts.; best Needles, 6 cts.; good Pins, two papers, 5 cts.; Linen Handkerchiefs, 6 cts.; best 100 yards Silk, 14 cts.; French Corsets, 42 cts.; Relief Corsets (best), $1. Also Hosiery, Gloves, Trimming, and everything to make an out-fit at the same great reductions. Times are hard and money is scarce, and what there is afloat, we are going to have. We can't be undersold. We can sell cheaper than any Trenton store.

POTTS & MANLEY,
14½ E. State Street,
Trenton, N. J.

N. B.—Good Kid Gloves, 50 cents.

—As William Hallet, Sr., of Athens, Ohio, came out of the Ohio State Penitentiary, his son, William Hallet, Jr., walked in.

Special Notices.

DR. THOMAS,
COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

DR. THOMAS makes a specialty of extracting teeth absolutely without pain by the aid of Nitrous Oxide. Over 63,000 persons have successfully inhaled the gas at his office

912 Walnut Street, (South Side),
877 Philadelphia.

A TIME-HONORED SPECIFIC.—The long and successful career of Dr. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL, as contrasted with the speedy collapse of nostrums devoid of efficacy which have Come Time to time been puffed into a brief notoriety during the twenty odd years that this celebrated medicine has been sold, affords a proof that the American public *continues* to repose its confidence in deserving articles only. The PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL has long been recognized as the leading specific for Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Diptheria, and all other diseases of the breathing organs. It is, moreover, a certain, speedy, and safe botanic remedy for Dyspepsia, Liver Disorders, Scrofulous Affections, Urinary Troubles, Gravel, Dropsy, Debility, Constipation, and Female Complaints. Constantly accumulating evidence of an unimpeachable character establishes the fact that it not only entirely eradicates the diseases to which it is adapted, but also that its action is remarkably prompt and thorough. The crucial test of experience has demonstrated its reliability in every particular. Sold by all druggists. Principal Depot, No. 916 Filbert St., Philadelphia. 604

Special Notices.

DR. SCHENCK'S STANDARD REMEDIES.

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, and SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, and if taken before the lungs, are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the alkali of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent getting fresh cold.

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by letter, can do so at his principal office, corner of Sixth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, every Monday.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists throughout the country.

USE DR. PURSELL'S
Fever and Ague Mixture.

USE DR. PURSELL'S FEVER AND AGUE MIXTURE. Use Dr. Pursell's Fever and Ague Mixture. Use Dr. Pursell's Fever and Ague Mixture. Use Dr. Pursell's Fever and Ague Mixture

Bucks County Gazette:

Thursday, April 19, 1877.

BRISTOL POST OFFICE
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS

PHILADELPHIA—Closes 9 30 A M 3 30 5 30 and 7 30 P M Arrives 8 00 A M, 3 00 and 5 00 P M
NEW YORK—Closes 7 15, and 10 45 A M 3 30, and 5 30 P M Arrives 7 10 and 11 00 A M, 6 30 P M
NEW YORK WAY MAILS—Closes 7 45 A M and 3 30 P M

SHORTS.

—Will there be any grove meetings on Sundays this summer?

—Decoration day is the next holiday It will be observed as usual in our Borough

—Mrs Sarah Praul has purchased Mrs Van Dusen's house, on Radcliffe street for $1800

—Bristol boasts one newsboy, and it would beat the Old Harry to find "Snitch" another enterprising one

—It is hardly necessary to remind our readers that Rev Phillips Brooks will preach at St James Church, next Sunday

—Rev T DeWitt Talmage will not have the honor of lecturing to a Bristol audience right soon, his price is too high

—At the Home Building Association last Monday evening fifteen loans were sold to A J Hibbs at $1 25 premium per loan

—Joshua Pence has sold one of his dressed stone houses on Jefferson Avenue to Thomas H Kendle, of Philadelphia, for $6 250

—Harry Gillingham, while working at the Livingston Mills, on Friday last, caught his thumb in the gearing of the card room and cut the end of it entirely off

—The children of the M E Sunday School will meet at the church on Friday evening to receive their judgments Whether they will get little Hosannas, or minor doth not say

—The new keg factory is kept busy supplying orders for kegs received from white lead dealers The kegs manufactured give entire satisfaction to the purchasers

—The temperance question received particular attention at the Methodist Sunday School, last Sunday Several speeches were made, an essay read, and quite an interesting session was the consequence

—Rev E H Morgan, formerly of Bristol, preached in the A M E Church, on Sunday. Mr Morgan is an exception to the text which says a prophet is not without honor except in his own country

—The new Hulmeville *Beacon* makes its bow to the public this week It is in a more convenient shape than its predecessor, and is well edited and neatly printed It is a credit to the journalism of the county and will doubtless be well patronized

—Mrs L A Knowlton recently returned missionary from China, will address the "Women's Missionary Society" in the Baptist Church, on Sunday afternoon next, at half past three o'clock A cordial invitation is extended to all of both sexes to attend this meeting

—At the meeting at Langhorne, on Saturday last, delegates appointed by the several lyceums in the lower end of the county to make arrangements for holding a reunion during the coming summer the Bristol Institute was not represented Why was this thus? Was not Bristol included in the call issued by the Langhorne Lyceum?

—The telegraph office at the railroad depot is as cosy a one as can be, being decorated with pictures and beautiful with flowers When the telephone is perfected, so that musical airs can be taken off the wires at intermediate places, Bristol office will be a little paradise when concerts can be given in New York to be heard in Philadelphia, or vice versa

—F F Church of the Newtown *Enterprise*, was in Bristol yesterday trying to find out why it takes letters and papers so long to go from Newtown to Philadelphia It is presumed that he returned home satisfied that everything was as well arranged as could be at present Mr Church should move to Bristol where people enjoy all the facilities of the city and all the pleasantness of the country, then his soul would not be vexed so much about the mails and things

—An ingenious Bristolian has banished the cats from his premises by extending a fine wire around his fence about an inch and a half above it The cats not seeing the wire because of its fineness, easily jump over as usual, but strike the wire and tumble backwards in great consternation and confusion The serene satisfaction with which the inventor of this contrivance witnesses the discomfiture of the feline race does not act as a balm to their wounded feelings

—The public school entertainment, under the direction of Miss Kinsey and Miss Tomlinson, on Friday afternoon last was a complete success The scholars showed that they had been under the tuition of efficient teachers The exercises were pleasantly interspersed with original essays, recitations, singing, and closed with a very interesting gymnastic exercise Quite a large number of the friends of the school were present, among whom we noticed the County Superintendent, W W Woodruff

—Quite a number of people gathered at the Twilights wharf on Sunday afternoon to see the boat come in and depart, and look at the people who were lured by the beautiful spring day to make an excursion up the river. Just before the boat started a little excitement was caused by one of the front wheels of a carriage which had been driven down to the boat, breaking off The occupants, Mrs Collins, Miss Collins, Mr Arthur Collins, and Miss Woolston made a more hasty exit than they had intended but received no injury fortunately, as the horse although somewhat frightened soon almost down and made no attempt to run away

—The firemen on Saturday evening had an opportunity of judging whether the sound of their bell in the tall tower is an improvement over its tones in its former position The occasion of the alarm was the upsetting of a coal oil lamp at the residence of James P Subers, on Wood street The fire department turned out but their services were not needed, as the prompt action of the neighbors extinguished the flames before they gained any headway The lamp was overturned by a jumping rope with which the children were playing The carpet was set on fire and the stockings of one of the little girls were burned, but her clothes being woolen did not burn readily, and thus probably saved her life

—Another excitement was caused on Mill street on Monday afternoon, by the shooting of a dog near the jewelry store of A E Bayhes It appears that Thomas Barnsdale was proceeding along Pond street, and when near the colored church, a dog belonging to John Butler ran out and bit him severely on the leg The dog was pursued and found refuge for a short time on Mr Bayhes' door step Mr Barnsdale however, in the meantime had gone home, procured his pistol and returning down town again, found the animal at Mr Bayhes and shot him It is not, or rather was not supposed that the animal was mad, therefore no serious danger is apprehended from the bite

A Spitz dog belonging to Captain S K Stackhouse of Market street, bit a little boy named Beers This occurred on Monday also The boy received a painful wound, but unless there is more truth than is generally believed in the stories of the poisonous character of the bite of a Spitz dog, the little fellow will soon be about again

—"How much are your three cent postage stamps apiece?" was an inquiry recently made at the post office

—*The Langhorne-Hulmeville Beacon* complains of the tardiness of the mails

Langhorne Notes.

The lyceums of Yardleyville, Morrisville, Oxford Valley, Southamptonville, Churchville, Hulmeville and Newportville, responded favorably to an invitation extended by the "Emerson," for a grand reunion the coming summer Delegations from seven met here on Saturday last, and made arrangements to hold it at Langhorne Grove, on the 16th of August The hall has been secured, a brass band from Trenton or Philadelphia will be engaged, and the plans perfected to make it a social and literary success The various committees will meet the 14th of July, to arrange the programme If there are other lyceums in the lower end of the county, who wish to unite with us, they will be cordially welcomed

The Pennsylvania Peace meeting, held at the Old Friends Meeting house, Sunday last, had been extensively advertised throughout the county This with a perfect day and the prospect of hearing Lucretia Mott and others, attracted about 600 persons to the quiet shades of Quaker worship Alfred H Love, in the absence of the president, Lucretia Mott, bade the audience welcome, and explained the object of the meeting as one who has devoted his life to the work can do infusing into the hearts of his hearers, the true calling of the meek and lowly Jesus and His motto "Love your enemies" The secretary, Lydia A Schofield, read a part of the constitution, explaining their principles as established by the Universal Peace Union ten years ago The Pennsylvania society is one of its branches, with others in thirteen different states and correspondents in various countries over the globe Dr Henry T Childs then spoke at some length on the sacredness of human life the indications of an European war, and the horrors which would attend it, abolition of capital punishment woman's influence at home and abroad, and kindred subject of like interest Edwin H Coates who was present at the meeting for worship in the morning, gave a clear forcible picture of a peace loving world, and then of one imbued with the blood of a brother A pleasing instance of travel was noted, delivered in an agreeable manner, without a stereotyped form of words He closed by the reading of John T Sargent's poem, 'Roses and Rifles' A minute was prepared to forward to the State Board of Pardons to meet at Harrisburg next month, in favor of the abolition of capital punishment and it was concurred in by Amos Jones, Wm Lloyd, J Gillam Whitson, and Miss Charles Bond Interesting letters were read from Fred Douglass, and George W McCrary The meeting of two hours and a half was organized with remarks by Alfred H Love Another one will be held at Warminster, the Sixth of Fifth month, 1877 M

Hulmeville Notes

Dr Albert Diego has removed to Tullington and began practicing at that place He was for many years teacher of the public school here

The stock belonging to O Brien's circus which has been wintering at Brownsville, left last week to tour on their summer tour

Lick Mc Connell was engaged in unloading wood from a wagon on Friday, and a log fell upon his foot tearing his shoe off, and bruising his foot in a very painful manner

The Neshaminy Lyceum of Newportville will give an entertainment in Johnson's Hall on Saturday evening the 28th inst

Thomas Hughes & Co, have had machinists at work during the past week repairing and putting in order the machinery at the factory They will likely begin running next week

The meeting of the Y M C A on Friday evening was of a devotional character This Friday even they will be a debate on Resolved That the inconsistency of professing Christians does more to retard Christianity than does infidelity, and an essay will be read by Dr Griffith on the affirmative and George Harrison on the negative Mr C W P Banks is expected to participate The Association will close for the season on the second Friday evening in May

The new *Beacon* has made its appearance, although a large edition was printed, there were not enough to go around so a larger edition will be required next week The new venture has met a hearty reception at the hands of correspondents and advertisers There was so much correspondence that part had to be left out, which some of the letters notably those from Bristol and Tullington, were very much shortened by the hand that held the scissors

The Liquor Traffic

EDITOR GAZETTE:—From the official statement of Judge Pence, relative to the rum traffic of Philadelphia, published in your last issue, I learn that the average sales of the rum shops of that city, are about $5,000 each and that it costs the city an additional tax of $200 each to take care of their victims From the same paper I learn there are filed for presentation to the next court ten applications for license from this borough The number of places in this town licensed to sell liquor, is probably about twenty, with say an average business of one half of that of Philadelphia, at $1 500 each, and certainly costing the citizens of Bristol, in borough and county tax, for police, constable, poor relief and our share of county jail, poor house, &c., at least $100 each, or total of two thousand dollars per annum, a sum we refused to pay for water for fire protection

Twenty shops absorbing fifteen hundred dollars each, or a total of thirty thousand dollars per annum of the earnings of the laboring classes Enough in ten years with interest to buy a house for every laboring man in Bristol

Thirty thousand dollars every year taken from the mouths of suffering families, and put into the pockets of rumsellers! Sufficient to erect building similar to either of the three woollen mills which if erected would lead to distribution of wages of seventy five thousand dollars per annum If the rum shops of Bristol could be suppressed, and the money now absorbed by them be appropriated to fostering the industries of the town it would with its advantages of location, in ten years become the third in the state They could be suppressed except for the support of men who consider themselves respectable for the endorsement of such is necessary in order to obtain a license

Who are these men so ready to sacrifice the prosperity of the town in which they live? Is there no way to reach them? At least let us know who they are, that we may know our enemies, and deal with them accordingly

IAN PAYNE

EDITOR GAZETTE:—Your announcement in the last GAZETTE, that ten petitions from this borough for license to sell liquor, are presented to court, suggested the query? How is it possible to find in Bristol one hundred and twenty persons having the semblance of respectability, who would sign a petition of this kind, but reference to the statistics furnishes the reply It provides that the petition shall embrace a certificate signed by at least twelve *reputable* citizens Webster's dictionary defines the word reputable, "being in good repute," "held in esteem" It expresses less than respectable and honorable, as, "It is evidence of extreme depravity, that vice is in any case reputable" The law makers certainly understood the use of language to enable them to use some discrimination in the selection of a term. They realized that to require the signature of twelve respectable men would preclude the possibility of granting a single license, as the act of asking such a petition is necessarily inconsistent with respectability

It is supposed to be the duty of a journal to furnish its readers with the current items of information, and particularly such as are of vital public interest,

Let the GAZETTE give its readers the names of those one hundred and twenty signers, supposed to be respectable, in order that the community may teach them that they are no longer so That a man cannot lend his support to rumselling, and be in good repute in the community of Bristol CITIZEN.

How to Know a Mad Dog.

Edward Mayhew, in his excellent treatise on dogs and their management, describes with minuteness the peculiarities which manifest themselves in dogs afflicted with rabies In view of the number of cases of persons being bitten by dogs in this section of the county, and in order that our readers may judge intelligently whether a dog upon which suspicion rests, is in reality mad or not, we feel justified in devoting considerable space in this week's GAZETTE with extracts from Mayhew's book He says —

"The dog is naturally the most nervous of all the dumb tribe His intense affection, his ever watchful jealousy, his method of attack, the blindness of his rage, and his insensibility to consequences, all bespeak a creature whose nervous system is developed in the highest possible degree I myself once had a little cur, who as I sat reading, would enter the apartment jump upon my knee, uttering a low whimper all the time, creep along my waistcoat, rub his little body against my head and face, lick the hand held up to the return his caresses, and then scamper off, and perhaps not come near me again the whole of that afternoon What was this but an affectionate impulse seeking a nervous development? The way to manage an animal of this description is, to respect his evident excitability The instant a dog appears to be getting excited, there should be a sign given, commanding a stop to be put to all further proceedings If the respect of the animal be habitual the person who mildly enforces it may enter a room, where the same dog is in a rabid state and come forth unscathed

"I have hitherto been much among dogs, and, nevertheless, have almost escaped being bitten The reason is that I understand and respect the innate nervousness of the animal When I go into a room, if there be a dog there and he growl, I speak kindly to him, and then seat myself and bestow on him none of my attention for some time My request to his master or mistress is, that he or she will not check or seek to stop the symptoms of his wrath but allow him to vent his rage until he is ashamed of it, and from a feeling of remorse is silent When this takes place, and a sufficient time has passed to confirm him in the new mood into which he has recently entered I approach him with my hand extended and open, this I bring near to him by degrees, avoiding all sudden movements or anything that might provoke his natural disposition Generally he crouches then I speak to him in tones of encouragement If he display a return of his warlike propensity, I still bring the hand nearer and nearer to him telling him to bite if it pleases, if he is not ashamed to injure that which means to do him good Then, perhaps, he will make a snap at my extended hand which is not upon this withdrawn, or the jaws would close with nervous violence but allowed to remain and the teeth are felt to touch the skin without wounding it I allow him to fold the hand for any length of time he pleases telling him he would lose his character if he were to harm it That he is a courageous dog, and means no harm he would be ashamed to bite' And with this kind of speech, which the animal may not literally understand, but the sense and purpose of which it nevertheless appears to comprehend, I seldom fail of getting my hand safe and sound from the creature's jaws After that I may pat him for an intimacy has begun He allows me to drag him forth take him on my knees, and permits me any liberty I please to take I do not attribute my escape to my charm that I possess, but account for it simply by my knowing and respecting the natural temperament of the beast with which I have to interfere

"This natural respect for the feelings of a most affectionate creature, with such a power of observation as will enable the individual to recognize the presence of lamentable sickness in an animal that has with truth been called 'the companion of the home' shall at all times enable the uneducated in such matters to recognize a mad dog and unless luck be dead against the individual save him from being bitten

"It is no pleasure to a dog to go mad Quite the reverse Dreadful as hydrophobia may be to the human being, rabies is worse to the dog It makes its approach more gradually It lasts longer, and it is more intense while it endures The dog that is going mad feels unwell for a long time prior to the full development of the disease He is very ill, but he does not know what ails him He feels nasty, dissatisfied with everything, vexed with it a reason, and, greatly against his better nature, very snappish Feeling thus he longs to avoid all mischief by being alone This makes him seem strange to those who are most accustomed to him

"The sensation induces him to seek solitude But there is another reason which decides his choice of a resting place The light inflicts upon him intense agony The sun is to him an instrument of torture, which he therefore studies to avoid, for his brain aches and feels as it were a trembling jelly This induces the poor brute to find out the holes and corners where he is least likely to be noticed and into which the light is unable to enter In solitude and darkness he passes his day If his retreat be discovered and the master's voice bid him to come forth, the affectionate creature's countenance brightens, his tail beats the ground, and he leaves his hiding place, anxious to obey the loved authority, but before he has gone half the distance, a kind of sensation comes over him which produces an instantaneous change in his whole appearance He seemed to say to himself, 'Why cannot you let me alone? Go away Do go away You troublesome, you painful me' And thereon he suddenly turns tail and darts back into his dark retreat If let alone, there he will remain, perhaps frothing a little at the mouth and drinking a great deal of water but not issuing from his hiding place to seek after food His appetites are fitted, hay, straw, dirt, filth, excrement, rags tin shavings, stones the most noisome and unnatural substances are then the delicacies for which the poor dog, changed by disease, lunges and swallows, in hope to ease a burning stomach So anxious is he for liquids and so depraved are his appetites, that no sooner has he passed a little urine that he turns round to lick it up He is now altogether changed Still he does not desire to bite mankind, he rather endeavors to avoid society he takes long journeys of thirty or forty miles in extent, and lengthened by all kinds of accidents, to vent his restless desire for motion When on these journeys he does not walk This would be too formal and measured a pace for an animal whose whole frame quivers with excitement He does not run That would be too great an exertion for an animal whose body is the abode of a deadly sickness He proceeds in a slouching manner, in a kind of trot, a movement neither run nor walk, and his aspect is dejected His eyes do not glare and stare, but they are dull and injected His appearance is very characteristic, and if once seen, can never afterwards be mistaken In this state he will travel the most dusty roads, his tongue hanging dry from his open mouth from which however, there drops no foam His course is not straight How could it be, since it is doubtful whether at this period he sees at all? His desire is to journey unnoticed If no one notices him he gladly passes by them He is very ill He cannot stay to bite If nevertheless, anything oppose his progress, he will, as if by impulse snap—as a man in a similar state might strike, and tell the person 'to get out of the way' He may take his route across a field in which there are a flock of sheep Could these creatures only make room for him, and stand motionless, the dog would pass on and leave them behind uninjured But they begin to run, and at the sound, the dog picks up His entire aspects changes Rage takes possession of him What made that noise? He pursues it with all the energy of madness He flies at one, then at another He does not mangle nor is his bite, simply considered, terrible He cannot pause to tear the creature he has caught He snaps and then rushes onward, till, fully exhausted and unable longer to follow, he sinks down, and the sheep pass forward to be no more molested He may have bitten twenty or thirty in his mad onslaught, and would have wounded more had his strength lasted, for the furor of madness then had possession of him

"He may be slain while on these excursions, but if he escapes he returns home and seeks the darkness and quiet of his former abode His thirst increases, but with it comes the swelling of the throat He will plunge his head into water, so ravenous is his desire, but not a drop of the liquid can he swallow, though its surface is covered with bubbles in consequence of the efforts he make to gulp the smallest quantity The throat is enlarged to that extent which will permit nothing to pass He is the victim of the most horrible inflammation of the stomach, and the most intense inflamation of the bowels His state of suffering is most pitiable He has lost all self reliance, even feeling is gone He flies at and pulls to pieces anything that is within his reach One animal in this condition, being confined near a fire, flew at the burning mass, pulled out the live coals and in his fury scrunched them He emits the most hideous cries The noise he makes is incessant and peculiar It begins as a bark, which sound, being too torturing to be continued, is quickly changed to a howl, which is suddenly cut short in the middle, and so the poor wretch at last falls, fairly worn out by a terrible disease."

—The University of Pennsylvania has increased its teaching facilities by organizing a corps of young medical lecturers who will give instruction during the Spring months. There are two daily clinics in the hospital.

—On Friday evening last a large audience was very agreeably entertained at Cabeen's Hall, with dramatic recitations by Mrs Goodwyn Somebody has said that criticism without enthusiasm becomes a dogmatic art instead of an ennobling science It can certainly never degenerate into dogmatic art when it has Mrs Goodwyn for its subject, for her recitations not only excite the feelings and rouse enthusiasm when heard, but the effect lingers so that as we write her name we distinctly recall her splendid rendering of "The Bells," "Where is my Boy," and "Eugene Aram," two years ago, while "Charlie Machree," which we heard a few weeks since at the Institute, is as vividly present to us now as when she made us see him drowning before the eyes of his agonized sweetheart The programme last Friday opened with Longfellow's "Sandalphon," of which, together with "Tom, by Miss Woolson, "The Faithful Lovers," and Hood's Bridge of Sighs" it is sufficient to say that they were rendered faithfully and effectively In "Miss Squeers Courtship" from "Nicholas Nickelby" her impersonation of Miss Squeers was delightful to everybody, that of Nicholas however was not so good, she made him appear angry in her effort to assume a masculine tone of voice "How they brought the good news from Ghent to Aix" by Robert Browning, was very vivid, we could almost see the galloping horses and hear the strokes of their hoofs This was followed by "Membranous Croup" a humorous selection from Mark Twain, which called forth a hearty laugh The mothers anxiety would have aroused our sympathies to the utmost, if we hadn't known it was comedy The last piece was a selection from Daniel Deronda—Gwendolyn's self reproach at the death of her husband This was a superb piece of acting, one of those things that if long continued would bring an audience to their feet with excitement It was fully equal to Miss Cushman's acting of the death of Meg Merrilies Where Grandcourt was personated we noticed the same fault that we have spoken of in Nicholas Nickelby Instead of being 'a drawlin' snoerin' brute," he appeared slow spoken and graff In both of these cases however, the fault seemed to be entirely a matter of the voice and not a misconception of the character Mrs Goodwyn's voice is delightfully feminine, soft sweet and musical, and quite naturally, when she tried to make it deep and masculine, the effect was that of sternness We are glad it is so It Mrs Goodwyn could personate Grandcourt and Nicholas Nickelby, in a natural masculine tone of voice she could never portray Gwendolyn's agony, strike the tears of an audience over the fate of "My Sons Wife Elizabeth, or hold people spell bound with "Charlie Machree"

—A correspondent complains of the darkness of the streets last night and talks as if he would like to bring suit for damages against the borough because there was not enough light to enable him to get into his house without stumbling and barking his shins considerably We would respectfully inform him that he labors under a delusion, and makes himself liable to be thought having been looking upon the wine when it was red in saying the streets were dark He is mistaken We had a beautiful moonlight evening, as was evidenced by the fact that the streets lamps were not lighted, and everybody knows that they are always lighted when it is not moonlight

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET

Monday, April 16, 1877.

Beef Cattle were in fair demand last week but prices were unchanged 2,300 head arrived and sold at the West Philadelphia Drove Yard at 6½ @ 7½c for extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers, 6@6½c for fair to good do, and 4@5½c per pound for common as to quality Sheep were in fair demand at 6@6½c per lb for wooled, receipts 9000 head Hogs were unchanged and sold at 7½@8½c for common and 8½@8¾c for good, receipts 4000 head

At the North Philadelphia Drove Yard Beef Cattle were in fair demand, 1100 head sold at 5@6½c per lb gross as to quality Sheep were in demand 1 00 head sold at 6@6½c per lb gross as to condition Hogs were unchanged, 1 650 head sold at 7½@8½c per lb gross as to quality Cows—100 head sold at $30@$45 each for fresh cows and $35@$50 per head for spring ig

FARMERS HAY AND STRAW MARKET for the past week Tons of Hay 70 Straw 7 Tons Average price during week Prime Timothy $1 20 to $1 40 Mixed $1 10 to $1 20 Straw 70c @ 80c per 100 lbs

New and Notable.

☞ For gentlemen's cheap furnishing goods go to Tyler's Next door to the Post Office

☞ For cheap hats go to Tyler's Next door to the Post Office.

☞ For cheap clothing go to Tyler's Next door to the Post Office

☞ John R Boyd sells the celebrated Grey Eagle fine cut tobacco

☞ For clothing made to order from samples, go to Tyler's Next door to the Post Office

☞ To those that have out buildings and fences to paint, the Slate Paint is the cheapest and best of all Try it Sold by WM A GRATON the Roofer Bristol Pa

☞ Just opened A large lot of Wall Papers Brown Blanks, White Blanks, Satin and Gold Papers at very low prices J Wesley Wright, next Canal Bridge, Mill street, Bristol

☞ Dobbin's starch polish, which gives that brilliant polish peculiar to fine laundry work, is for sale in Bristol, at J Wesley Wright's store It costs but little to try it

☞ Richard A Donnelly who has the largest and best selected stock of gentlemen's furnishing goods in Trenton, is doing a thriving business His assortment of goods always comprises the very latest styles in articles in his line

☞ J J Smith the Dry Goods dealer at 29 Greene street, Trenton N J announces in to day's paper a material reduction in the price of Silks and other Dress Goods Read his advertisement with care and compare prices with other establishments

☞ F S Katzenbach & Co, the enterprising hardware firm of 29 East State street, Trenton, who are always devising some plan to benefit the public and adhere to their wants have added in addition to their large stock of Hardware, Cooking Stoves, Ranges Paints, Oils and Glass, a first class Plumbing and Gas Fitting establishment, such as Closets, Bath Tubs, Sinks, Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, Portables and in fact everything necessary for a complete and first class Plumbing and Gas Fitting establishment For curiosity, if not for the purpose of purchasing, call and examine the stock, and we will guarantee that you will be convinced of the proper place to buy

MARRIED

HOLT—WRIGHT—April 14th 1877 at Grace Church Parsonage by Rev W G I Brinckloe William Holt of Bristol to Miss Sarah J Wright, of Middletown

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF
Personal Property!

Will be sold at Public Sale on SATURDAY APRIL 28th 1877, at the late residence of Elizabeth Stokham deceased near Tullytown the following described Personal Property to wit Large Side Board, old fashioned Eight day Clock mahogany case superior make one 30 hour Clock Bureau Writing Desk 3 Tables, 6 Cane Seat Chairs 6 Windsor Chairs Arm Chair with Cushion Settee 3 Looking Glasses, 1 Sofa Rocking Chair with spring seat 2 Bureaus superior Down Bed Down Comfortable 2 Goose Feather Beds Pillows, Bedsteads and Bedding lot of Sheets Pillow Cases 3 Woven Coverlets Blankets lot of Ingrain and Rag Carpet Sacking Bottom Cot Bedstead Chest, 2 Wash Stands, Wash Bowls and Pitchers 1 Cook Stove and 2 other Stoves with Pipe, Tubs Buckets Pots Kettles, Jugs, Copper Kettle, half dozen Silver Tea Spoons 6 Plated Table Spoons lot of Tin Ware Flat Irons, Coffee Mill, Coal Oil Lamps China Tea Set and other ware About 300 bushels of Corn in the ear Carriage and Harness lot of Cut Wood, and many other articles

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P M
Six months credit will be given on all sums of $20 and upwards—with approved security

JOHN BURTON,
ELLWOOD BURTON,
Administrators *cum testamento annexo*

McEwen & Bennett,
DEALERS IN
TOBACCO
and
CIGARS,
Newportville, Pa.
Are now prepared to furnish all brands of Cigars wholesale and retail

Notice.
I HEREBY caution all persons against trusting any one on my account, as I will pay no debts unless contracted by myself after this date
S TAYLOR

New Advertisements.

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS,
FROM THE MOST RELIABLE GROWERS
Onion Sets, &c &c
J. W. CORNELL & CO.,
88 Warren Street, Trenton, N. J.
Dealers in Everything Pertaining to the Farm and Garden

OPENING WEEK!
GRAND EXHIBITION
OF
Rich Dress Goods.

Silks! Silks!

$3 00 BLACK SILKS Reduced to $2 25
2 50 " " " 2 00
2 25 " " " 1 75
2 00 " " " 1 50
1 75 " " " 1 25
1 50 " " " 1 00
1 25 " " " 80c

PIN CORD STRIPED SILKS!
$1 25 in all the New Colors reduced to $1 00
1 60 " " " " " 1 00
80c " " " " " 75c

OUR
DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT
is worthy of attention by Ladies in search of
Rich Dress Goods.
COLORED CASHMERES.

$1 00 40 inch Cashmeres reduced to 75c
1 00 French Poplins reduced to 75c and 62½c
75 DRESS GOODS reduced to 50c
60c " " " 40c
50c " " " 37½c
40c " " " 30c
30c " " " 25c
25c " " " 20c
20c " " " 17c
15c " " " 12½c
12½c " " " 8c

Mourning Goods!
62½c All wool Black Cashmere reduced to 50c
40c " " " " 30c
$1 00 " " " " 87½c
1 25 " " " " $1 00
1 50 48 inches wide " " " 1 25

1 Case BLACK ALPACCA, at 18c.
Others Equally as Cheap.
LARGE STOCK OF CRAPES!
A LARGE STOCK OF
CLOTH,
FOR MEN AND BOYS WEAR
House Keeping Goods!
A full and complete stock of Table Linens Towels, Napkins White Goods &c &c
Great Reductions in Muslins.
10 cases Standard Prints, at 5½c
1 000 dozen Corsets at half price.
Come and see the best Corset that ever was sold for 50c.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
IN ENDLESS VARIETY
AT J. J. SMITH'S,
29 Greene Street,
OPPOSITE TAYLOR OPERA HOUSE
TRENTON, N J 315

Notice.
I HAVE this day admitted WILLIAM HAWKE in business with me under the firm name of Wright & Hawke HENRY M WRIGHT
84 Bath Street Bristol Pa

DR. GRIFFITH,
Homœpathic Physician,
POND STREET NEAR DORLANCO
BRISTOL, PA.

PURE PEPPER.
IF YOU WANT TO BUY
PEPPER
Ask Your Grocer for Ronan's,
And you will get Pepper that not made of fresh

MRS. WILSON RANDALL'S
NEW
MILLINERY STORE.
GOODS OF ALL KINDS AND STYLES
AT
22 Bath Street, Bristol

HARDWARE
DOWN!
PRICES ON ALL GOODS REDUCED TO THE LOWEST FIGURE CALL AND SEE
J. S. THOMAS.

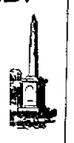
WRIGHT & HAWKE,
No. 25 BATH STREET, BRISTOL, PA.

DEALERS IN
COAL under cover,
well screened and picked
Building Material of all kinds,
Including LUMBER BRICK LIME HAIR SAND CEMENT CALCINED PLASTER CHIMNEY TOPS &c
Kindling Wood, dry and split ready for use
Fertilizers constantly on hand
In connection with the above established trade of Henry M Wright we have taken that of
GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED,
And are prepared to fill all orders promptly
EVERYBODY CHEWS "GREY EAGLE"
HENRY HIRTH,
Dealer in
BROWN STONE, OHIO STONE,
AND
North River Blue Stone,
All kinds of Job Work attended to at short notice
Particular attention given to Grave Stones and other Monumental work
122 N. Warren St. next to Catholic Church,
TRENTON N J

Watches, Watches, Watches,
AT COOK & JAQUES TRENTON
Engagement and Wedding Rings
on hand and to order
AT COOK & JAQUES, TRENTON
Ladies Opera and Leontine Chains,
AT COOK & JAQUES, The Jewellers
The Finest in Solid and Choice Neck Chains, Lockets, and Crosses, at
COOK & JAQUES,
THE JEWELERS OF TRENTON, N J

Persons Wanting
MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS,
Ladies' and Children's Underwear,
WILL DO WELL TO CALL AT
23 E. State St., Trenton,
BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE where they will find a large and well selected stock at prices lower than ever before offered Also full line of
HAIR GOODS.
COMBINGS made up at the shortest notice
E. A BUCHANAN,
23 E. State Street, Trenton, N. J.
N B—Stamping and Embroidery done to order

Bristol.

NEW
MARBLE YARD.
WILLIAM DAVIS,
Marble Cutter.

Having leased the lot at corner of
Market and Cedar Streets,
BRISTOL,
Is prepared to furnish all kinds of Marble Work ELABORATE, SIMPLE or MASSIVE Cemetery Lots Enclosed in the city style
MONUMENTS AND HEADSTONES
As cheap as can be done elsewhere
☞ Give me a call get my prices and look at my work before purchasing elsewhere 780

MITCHELL & KIRKMAN,
MARBLE
and
Brown Stone
CUTTERS,

Foot of Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.
MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES and STONE CUTTING, in all its branches
CEMETERY LOTS ENCLOSED &c &c

TREES! TREES! TREES!
Fruit, Shade and Evergreen.
TO REDUCE OUR STOCK WE WILL SELL FOR CASH
Bartlett and Seckel
Standard Pear Trees,
At $15 per One Hundred.
We would call attention of persons wishing trees for street planting or for quality shade to the Black Italian Poplar and Shade Tree Willow For quality of growth these trees cannot be excelled
JOHN SHIPPEN WOOD & SON,
Dublin Road Schenck's Station below Bristol

MEAT! MEAT!
MILTON WEBSTER,
AT THE
Corner Mill and Cedar Streets,
BRISTOL, PA,
KEEPS always on hand a large supply of HOUSE BUTTERMILK MOTTOES &c Also Smoked Hams Bologna Sausage Smoked Shoulders and Pickled Meats of all kinds
☞ Special attention given to Catering 28

New Meat Shop.
"DUKE" DOAN, Proprietor,
(Formerly with Hazel Hurst)
Corner Bath and Otter Sts.,
BRISTOL, PA
FRESH MEATS OF ALL KINDS
CONSTANTLY ON HAND 417

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A FAMILY WEEKLY PAPER,
Devoted to Home News and General Intelligence
Published Every Thursday Morning,
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JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS,
AT MODERATE RATES
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HULMEVILLE PA

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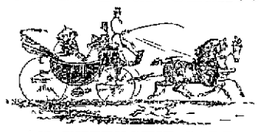
AN EXTENSIVE SALE
OF
Carriages
AT ROSE'S FACTORY,
NEWPORTVILLE,
On Thursday, April 19th,
At 1 o'clock P M
THE FINEST STYLE OF CARRIAGES IN GREAT VARIETY,
☞ Be sure and attend 781

For Sale.
ONE Seven per cent First Mortgage of $800 One third to of $1 000
JOSHUA PIERCE

Resumed Trips.
STEAMER TWILIGHT.

ON and after Monday March 19th the splendid Steamer TWILIGHT leaves Chestnut Street wharf Philadelphia at 5 o'clock M for Burlington Bristol and Florence touching at Tacony Riverton Torresdale Andalusia and Beverly Returning leave Florence at 3 P M and Bristol at 3 30 P M Fare 25 cts, Excursion 40 cents

Trips Resumed.
THE STEAMBOAT
COLUMBIA
Will leave Bristol at 7 15 A M, for Philadelphia, touching at Burlington Beverly, Riverton Torresdale and Andalusia Returning leaves Philadelphia at 3 00 P M Fare 25c each way Excursion 40c 283

Trips Resumed to Trenton.
THE STEAMER
Edwin Forrest
Will leave Arch street wharf Philadelphia touching at Tacony Torresdale Beverly Burlington Bristol, Florence Point Pleasant and Trenton
Leave Arch st wharf Leave South Trenton

Thursday, 19	7 30 A M	Thursday, 19	4 P M
Friday 20	7 30 A M	Friday 20	10 A M
Saturday 21	7 A M	Saturday 21	11 A M
Monday 23	8½ A M	Monday, 23	12 P M
Tuesday 24	9 A M	Tuesday 24	1 P M
Wednesday, 25	10 A M	Wednesday 25	2 P M
Thursday 26	10 A M	Thursday 26	3 P M

Leaves Bristol about one hour and a half after leaving Philadelphia or Trenton
Fare Philadelphia to Trenton 40cts Excursion 60 cts
All other places 25 cts Excursion 40 cts 765

Pennsylvania Railroad.
NEW YORK DIVISION.
On and after November 27, 1876
Trains to and from Bristol Station
For Philadelphia
Kensington Depot 7 15, 7 40, 8.26, 9 30 A M, 12 16, 4 06, and 7 21, P M, West Phila Depot 6 25, 11 10 A M and 12.45, 7 09, and 9.38 P M On Sundays Kensington Depot 12 46 and 5 27 P M West Phila Depot at 6 25, 11 10 A M and 3 00 and 9.38 P M
For New York.
At 1 16, 7 41, 9 21, and 11 47 A M 2 27, 6 21, and 7 48 P M Sundays trains 9 21 A M, and 7.48 P M
For Trenton.
At 7 20, 7.41, 8 21, 11 09, and 11 47 A M 2.27, 3.49, 4 19, 5 01, 6 01, 6 21, 7 48, and 9.06 P M On Sundays, 9 21, 11 09 A M and 2 49 7 48 P M
☞ The 7 20, 11 47 A M, 4 19 and 6 01 P M trains connect with Belvidere Division
From Trenton.
At 6 40, 7 10, 8.00, 9 10 and 10.50 A, 12 15, 12.20, 2 50, 3 40, 6 55, and 9.14 P M On Sundays 12 20 noon and 9 14 P M
From Philadelphia.
Leaves Kensington Depot at 6.40, and 10 15 A M, 12.05, 3.40, 4.15, 6.15, and 8 20 P M On Sundays, 10.15 A M and 2.05 P M West Philadelphia Depot at 7.00, 8 30 and 11 00 A M and 1.40, 5.30 and 7.00 P M and 12.00 night On Sundays 8.30, A M, and 7 00 P M
From New York.
At 8 35, and 10.25 A M 12 55, and 6 55 P M
From Philadelphia, Westward.
Trains leave West Philadelphia for Harrisburg Pittsburg and the West, at 8 00, A M and 12 05 6 15, P M daily, except Sundays and 7 20 9 10 A M 11 55, P M, daily
For Harrisburg, Williamsport the Oil Regions and Erie at 12 55 and and 11 55 P M
For Harrisburg, Elmira Canandaigua, Niagara Falls &c at 7 20, A M
A Through Passenger Train especially for parlor moving westward, leaves Philadelphia at

From Record of the Year

THE LORDS OF LABOR.

They come, they come, in a glorious march,
You can hear their steam-steeds neigh,
As they dash through Skill's triumphal arch,
Or plunge 'mid the dancing spray,
Their bale fires blaze in the mighty forge,
Their life-pulse throbs in the mill,
Their lightnings shiver the gaping gorge,
And their thunders shake the hill.
Ho! these are the Titans of toil and trade,
The heroes who wield no sabre;
But mightier conquests repeath the blade
That is borne by the Lords of Labor.

Brave hearts, like jewels, light the soil,
Through the mists of commerce shine,
And souls flash out like stars of God,
From the midnight of the mine.
No palace is their's, no castle gray
No princely pillared hall,
And they well may laugh at the rooms of state
'Neath the heaven which is over all.
Ho! these are the Titans of toil and trade,
The heroes who wield no sabre;
But mightier conquests repeath the blade
Which is borne by the Lords of Labor.

Each bares his arm for the ringing strife,
That vanishes the sons of the soil,
And the sweat-drops shed in the battle of life
Are gems in the crown of Toil.
And better their well-won wreaths, I trow,
Than laurels with life-blood wet;
And nobler the arch of a brow, bold brow,
Than the clasp of a coronet,
Then hurrah for each hero, although his deed
Be unknown by trump or labor,
For holier, happier far is the meed
That crowneth the Lords of Labor!

THE STORY OF TWEED'S ESCAPE.

It was announced, some weeks since, that Wm. M. Tweed had made terms with the authorities and was to be set at liberty. The conditions are said to be the restitution of all his remaining property, and the giving of his testimony in regard to other delinquents. In anticipation of this settlement, *Harper's Weekly* recently published a full account of his flight, said to be taken from Tweed's diary. It is a romantic story, and is the first information as to how he effected his escape from custody, more than a year ago. The plan, according to this statement, was contrived and carried out by professional burglars, one of whom was in Ludlow street jail with Tweed. His accomplices outside carried out the scheme, doubtless for some large consideration.

Among Tweed's fellow prisoners were Lawrence, the smuggler, an old friend of Tweed, and Bliss, of Washington safe-burglary fame. From the former Tweed obtained useful information concerning extradition laws, and with the latter he devised the means of escape. The execution of the agreement included his landing in Spain or under the Spanish flag, and on Spanish territory, safely and secretly. He was given the name of John Secor, by which he was to be known in new connections. The day of his flight was left undetermined, but he was to visit his house on certain days, and, when the whole train was ready a sign was to be given by a certain secret mark upon the stoop which he could see as he ascended the steps. The escape took place on the 4th of December, 1875, on which day the signal was given. Tweed, it will be remembered, was taken to his house in charge of two keepers, and these men he detained by providing them with a good dinner. At just the precise moment previously agreed on, one of the keepers rose to wash his hands and get ready for the usual cigar after dinner. Tweed took the opportunity, rose also, and saying he would wash in the adjoining room, he passed into the hall, closing the door as he left the room. He quickly took the first coat and hat and slipped out the front door. He saw the back before the door without the driver, who also was in the kitchen. Not a person or sound appeared to respond to his appointment. It was not quite one minute past 8. As he shrunk back under the shadow of the stoop it seemed to him a long period of doubt. Presently he saw a common tradesman's wagon and a man's arm reach out from the cover, which was a sign that it was for him. As he descended the stoop he saw a man passing slowly, which caused him to hesitate; but this person said in a low tone, "All right; get into the wagon." So he scrambled into the covered wagon, which drove quickly around the block and thence zigzag across the city toward the North River. Reaching the pier the driver said, "Get out on the river side." A man stood near who indicated that Tweed was to descend into a rowboat, in which he quickly embarked and crossed to the Jersey side. He was taken to a house on the Palisades, opposite the upper part of New York, where he remained two months, reading all the papers and observing all that was going on. Thence he was taken to a fisherman's hut on Staten Island, where he remained two weeks. During his stay on Staten Island a fast sailing little schooner was fitted out, and manned by himself and two companions, with a negro boy. He started at last from the pier in front of Fort Wadsworth, in a rowboat in the night, and slipped away upon a pleasant breeze. In due course, and without anything noticeable, they reached the lagoons on the coast of Florida. At one of the lighthouse stations they made a definite stoppage again, Tweed taking board with the keeper of the light, as John Secor, an invalid gentleman seeking a restoration of health and the recreations of fishing and hunting. Here, too, he parted with his guides from New York, closing his contract with them at that place. He instantly went to Santiago de Cuba and thence to Vigo, Spain, where he was arrested on landing. He was brought to this country on the U. S. Steamer Franklin and returned to Ludlow street jail.

In his letter offering to make restitution, dated Dec. 6, 1876, and addressed to Mr. Charles O'Conner, Tweed says: "I propose forthwith to place at your disposal a full surrender of all I have left of property or effects, and respond at once to such examination in this connection as may assure you and the public of the good faith of this assignment, as well as show the entire amount and disposition of all I have possessed so far as you may wish it to be detailed. I am an old man, greatly broken down in health, cast down in spirit, and can no longer bear my burden. To mitigate the prospect of a hopeless imprisonment which must speedily terminate my life, I should, it seems to me, make any sacrifice or effort."

HOUSEHOLD RECEIPTS.

Suggestions about Bread.—The quicker bread rises the whiter it will be, and it is far nicer to mold it on a large towel or an old table cloth folded, with a little flour sifted over it, than on a molding board.

A cheap Pudding.—One cupful sugar, one tablespoonful melted butter, one egg, one cupful milk, one pint of flour, one teaspoonful of baking-powder; bake in a square tin, like cake and eat hot, with liquid sauce.

Spice Cakes.—One cupful butter or mixed lard and butter, two cupfuls sugar, one cupful milk or water, three cupfuls flour, two eggs, two teaspoonfuls cream tartar, one of soda, one teaspoonful cloves, one of cinnamon, raisins if wished; bake slowly.

Bread Pudding.—One quart of milk, one teacupful of bread crumbs, yolks of three eggs well beaten, the rind and juice of a lemon, one cupful of sugar, butter the size of an egg. Bake carefully until the mixture becomes a custard. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth for frosting.

College Pudding.—Half-pound of bread crumbs, quarter of a pound of beef suet, quarter of a pound of raisins, two ounces of citron, half nutmeg, half of one lemon rind cut thin, two eggs, quarter of a pint of milk, quarter of pound of sugar; one and one-half hours to steam in a well buttered tin mold; serve with sauce.

Southern Omelet.—Beat three eggs ten minutes; add three tablespoonfuls milk; stir well; put a piece of butter size of walnut in the frying pan; have the pan very hot before pouring in the mixture; when it becomes brown around the edge raise with a knife, and roll up; place on a hot plate and season with pepper and salt, after it is placed on plate.

To Brown Flour for Thickening Gravy.—Place one pint wheat flour in pan, and set in the oven to dry; stir, and place on fire to brown; stir frequently, and remove from fire when a rich light brown color; sift, and keep in a covered box; either dredge in the food or mix in cold water, and stir in. It should be sifted into the gravy before the water is added as it thickens quicker and is not so apt to lump.

Potato Cakes.—Boil some white potatoes, mash them very fine, adding salt, butter, and milk as if used as a vegetable; then mold in them sufficient sifted flour to make them into a soft dough; roll them out on the paste-board about an inch thick; cut in small square cakes; fry on a griddle greased with equal parts of lard and butter; cook slowly, turning but once. Nice for breakfast, or an ordinary lunch.

A Relish for Breakfast.—Take one-fourth pound fresh cheese, cut it in thin slices, put it in a frying pan, burning over it a large cupful sweet milk; add one-fourth teaspoonful dry mustard, a pinch of salt and pepper, and a piece of butter the size of a butternut; stir the mixture all the time. Roll three Boston crackers very fine, and sprinkle in gradually, then turn at once into a warm dish; to be sent to table immediately.

Broiling Steak.—To broil a beefsteak, have your rods very hot and rub them with a piece of fat cut from the steak; see that the fire is bright and clear, and the drafts of the range or stove open; then put on the steak, or mutton chops; turn constantly, so often that the outside of the meat will be cooked quickly and the juices kept in the meat, and not rise to the outside. Have your dish hot, with butter on it, and salt and pepper rubbed together with the butter; turn the steak in this and send to table as quickly as possible.

Bristol.

THE
Cheapest Store in Bucks County.

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

CALICO 5 cts. yd. muslin 6 cts. all wool cassimere 75 cts, worth $1.25; silk mixed pants stuff, 25 cts, grey flannel 18 cts. yd.; entire wrappers $1.25; huck towels 8 cts.; table linen 20 cts. yd.; large stock of embroidery 5 cts. yd. up; bo t spool cotton 6 cts.; pins 3 cts; skirt braid 5 cts; good umbrella 45 cts.; pocket books 12 cts.; linen shirt fronts, 10, 12 and 15 cts; gents and ladies stocking as low as 5 cts pair; Ladies ruffles, 25 cts dozen; ribbon 2 and 3 cts. yd.; flowers 10 and 15 cts. spray; elegant lace bonnets, $1.00.

GROCERIES.

Green peas, 8 cts qt; corn 6 cts.; nice tumblers 50 cts doz; goblets 75 and $100 doz; beans 5 and 6 cts. qt; black or green tea 40 things 25 cts lb, 7 cts qr; splendid Oolong tea 35 40 cts lb; Turkey prunes 3 lbs. for 20 cts.; currant cake 2 lbs for 25 cts; peaches, 2 large cans for 25 cts; dried apples, 6 cts qt, wash blue, 2 boxes for 5 cts; Dobbins starch polish, 10 cts box; splendid rusk s 10 and 12 cts.; best layer raisins, 15 and 17 cts lb.; mackeral 6 cts lb. $1.00 per kit; best washing soap 5 and 6 cts.; toilet soap 25 cts. doz.; stove polish 3 cts; best laid 12½ cts per lb. We buy sugars direct from refiners, and sell lower than city prices. Good coffee 18 cts; Rio coffee, 22 cts. lb.; Carolina rice, 7 cts. lb., four lbs. for 25 cts.; laundry starch, 7 cts. lb., 4 lbs. for 25 cts. We sell hams and other smoked meats at wholesale price, having the agency for the best and cheapest Philadelphia hams.

CLOTHING.

Overalls, 40 cts.; heavy duck overalls, 60 cts.; rubber coats, $2; calico shirts, 37 and 50 cts.; paper collars, 5 cts. box; men and boy's hats and caps, from 40 cts. up; straw hats, 10 cts. men's pants, 75, 85, and $1 per pair, blue flannel shirts, $1.25; gents fine linen bosom shirts, 75 and $1; vests, 75 cts, men's and boy's coats, from $3 up.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Men's heavy brogans and plough shoes, $1.25; hand-sewed calf boots, $4; slippers, 65 cts; men and boy's gaiters, $1.25 and $2.25; good shoes for boy's 75 cts.; child's button shoes, 62 cts.; ladies croquet slippers, 75 cts ladies lasting, kid-faced button gaiter, warranted all leather, $2—everything cheap for cash. NO TRUST. Storekeepers and peddlers supplied at lowest wholesale rates. Butter and eggs taken in trade. **J. H. WOOD,**
58 Mill Street, Bristol.

SEWING MACHINE NOTICE.

THE NEW WHEELER & WILSON, Straight Needle, Rotary Hook Lock Stitch are adapted to all kinds of family sewing, dress making, tailoring, shirts, collars, cloaks, skirts, mantillas, hats, caps, boots and shoes, umbrellas, parasols, &c. They work equally well upon woolen, cotton, silk or linen goods, with silk, cotton or linen thread. They will seam, quilt, gather, hem, fell, card, braid, bind, and perform every species of sewing, making a perfect stitch, alike on both sides, of the article sewed.
E. M. RICH, Agent,
Bath street, Bristol.
I also REPAIR all kinds of Sewing Machines at short notice. 688

E. W. HAMILTON,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Drugs, Medicines, Paints,
OILS, PERFUMERY,
Fancy Articles,
AND EVERYTHING USUALLY KEPT IN A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE,
No. 63 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.
The services of MR. H. GATES PETERS, a thoroughly competent and reliable Druggist have been engaged. He will attend to the business in a manner satisfactory to all.
☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours. 721

WILLIAM B. BAKER, M. D.,
DENTIST.
43 Radcliffe Street, Bristol.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN BY THE USE OF NITROUS OXIDE GAS.
Satisfaction guaranteed in all operations. Artificial Teeth inserted in full or partial sets. 1074

Six $55 / Six $10 } payments will secure a first-class { PIANO, ORGAN.
GOOD SECOND-HAND INSTRUMENTS now on hand, at almost any price. Any manufacture desired. Send for circular. Address,
MRS. ALLIE S. BRADFIELD, Agent,
748 Wood Street, Bristol, Pa.

At J. Milnor's Store,
Corner of Wood and Washington Streets,
BRISTOL, PA.,
Can always be found a full line of
Fine Groceries and Provisions,
consisting in part of
DRIED BEEF, PREPARED HAM, BUTTER, LARD, TEAS and COFFEE,
And in fact, everything in the Grocery Line.

Will Sell at a Sacrifice.
HOUSE ON RADCLIFFE STREET, near Catholic Church. Very easy terms. Will trade for vacant lots or farm lands.
640 J. H. WOOD, 58 Mill Street.

Estate Notice.
ESTATE OF JACOB RUE, late of Bristol Township, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same will present them, without delay, in proper order for settlement, to
ELLWOOD RUE, Administrator,
Or his Attorney, ANTHONY SWAIN.
Bristol Township, Mar ch 22, 1877. 772

Estate Notice.
ESTATE OF WALTER F. LIVINGSTON, late of Bristol Borough, deceased. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same to present them, without delay, in proper order for settlement, to
ALBERT B. LIVINGSTON,
ANTHONY K. JOYCE,
Administrators.
Or their Attorney, ANTHONY SWAIN.
Bristol Borough, April 11, 1877. 788

Notice.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an application will be made under the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29th, A. D., 1874, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "The Washington Cornet and Orchestra Band of Bristol," the character and object of which is the encouragement and promotion of music at Bristol, in the County of Bucks, and State of Pennsylvania, and for this purpose to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of said Act.
791 JAMES LAWRENCE, Solicitor.

An Ordinance
For Protection From Mad Dogs.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That from and after the 13th day of January, 1876, no dog shall be permitted to run at large in the said Borough, without being properly muzzled with a wire muzzle, and it shall be the duty of the Constable to forthwith shoot or otherwise kill all dogs found running at large, contrary to this ordinance.

And be it further ordained and enacted, That any person or persons who shall molest or prevent the Constable from carrying into effect the provisions of this ordinance, shall be liable, upon conviction at the same before any Justice of the Peace, to pay a fine of twenty dollars with costs of prosecution, for each and every offence. All fines to be applied to the use of the Borough.

The above ordinance to remain in full force until otherwise ordered by the Burgess and Council.

Enacted into an ordinance at the Council Chamber, on the 3rd day of January, 1876.
E. DORON, Burgess.
Attest: E. J. GROOM, Clerk.

In consequence of a number of dogs having gone mad, and for the better protection of the citizens against the same, the Burgess and Council deem it necessary to enforce the above ordinance, and hereby notify all owners of dogs that on and after April 20th, 1877, the above ordinance will be enforced. S. YARDLEY, Constable.
790

Miscellaneous.

JOHN K. WILDMAN,
No. 26 South Third Street,
Philadelphia.
BONDS AND STOCKS
of all kinds bought and sold.

United States Bonds
EXCHANGED FOR OTHER SECURITIES.

WILLIAM C. PEIRCE,
Stock Broker,
NO. 136 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Second Floor, PHILADELPHIA.

Orders received for the purchase and sale of all kinds of investment securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange, including Government Bonds, State and City Loans, Railroad Bonds and Stocks, &c., &c. 551

MARIS & SMITH,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 18 South Third Street,
Philadelphia.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS,
&c.,
Bought and sold on Commission.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and Individuals, received on favorable terms 26

Bristol.

To the People of Bristol,
AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

WE HAVE COME AMONG YOU WITH A NEW AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
Crockery, Glass Ware and Notions,

Which we intend to Sell CHEAP FOR CASH.

Having had an experience in buying for a number of years, we know just where to buy and save the consumer one profit.

If you will call and examine our stock we can convince you that we keep good goods at New York and Philadelphia prices.

is a known fact, that where a credit business is done there are always bad debts accruing. Now it is necessary for somebody to pay these bills, and *cash buyers do it.* We have no old books containing bad accounts, thus saving cash buyers from paying other people's bills.

We will always have on hand a stock of FRESH BUTTER, FRESH EGGS, HAMS—our own curing, LARD, TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, RICE, &c., in fact, everything kept in a strictly first-class Grocery.

Parties living in town will have Price Lists left at their doors. People living out of town will please call and have them furnished at the store.

GORDON, GROFF & CO.,
Radcliffe Street,
778 BRISTOL, PA.

The Universal Cooking Stove!
The most perfect Gas and Smoke Consuming Stove in the market.

THIS STOVE by an entire reformation of the present mode of combustion, prevents the enormous waste of unconsumed gases and smoke, which it is conceded by the scientific world is made by all Stoves on the old plan.

It produces more heat with much less fuel. It will burn hard Coal, Soft (Bituminous) Coal, or Wood. It feeds itself. It will bake all day without renewing the fire, and has many advantages over all other Cooking Stoves. Patented November 28th, 1871, by C. B. GREGORY. On exhibition and for sale at

THE BRISTOL IRON FOUNDRY.

A Large Variety of Cast and Wrought Iron Fence, from $1.50 to $2.25 Per Foot, put up

STRENGTH AND BEAUTY COMBINED.

Those that are inclined to patronize home industry can be suited in price and quality by calling and seeing for themselves.

BLACKSMITHS TUYERES, TYRE BENDERS, MOULD BOARDS, CELLAR GRATINGS, many other small articles on hand and for sale at low prices.

FINE CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.

THOMAS B. HARKINS,
562 **Dorrance Street, Bristol, Pa.**

JOSEPH SHERMAN,
MANUFACTURER OF
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,
SHUTTERS AND FRAMES,
Siding and Flooring,
MOULDINGS AND BRACKETS
IN EVERY VARIETY.
Mill—Dorrance Street, west of Railroad,
601 **BRISTOL, PA.**

Great Reduction in Prices of
STOVES.
I will Sell Stoves at a Small Percentage above Cost for Cash, until March 1st.
Coal Hods, Shovels, Pokers, Hollow Ware, Japanned Ware, Plain Tin Ware, &c., &c., at very low prices to close out present stock.
THOMAS BARNARD,
645 **16 & 18 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.**

JAMES LYNDALL,
HOUSE, SIGN AND GENERAL DECORATIVE PAINTER,
BRISTOL, PA.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR GRAINING.
ORNAMENTAL WALL PAINTING executed in the best manner. FRESCOING, GILDING and VARNISHING promptly attended to. All work guaranteed.
Office:—Foot of Pond Street, near Rogers' Mills. Residence—Locust St. near Otter. 353

M. V. DEY,
Dealer in
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.
A WELL SELECTED STOCK OF FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, &C.,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
MILL STREET, NEAR THE RAILROAD, BRISTOL, PA.
All kinds of Canned Fruits, and Groceries of every description, at city prices. 331

E. M. McCONNELL,
AT
Hulmeville, Bucks County, Pa.,
CARRIES ON AN EXTENSIVE
Boot and Shoe Manufactory.
Orders for custom work taken, and fit guaranteed. My prices are moderate, and I do GOOD WORK. I have also an OYSTER AND EATING SALOON ATTACHED, where the Best Stews are made. Families supplied. 574

RIVER ROAD GREENHOUSES,
BURLINGTON, N. J.
L. **N. ROBERTS, Florist,** respectfully informs the inhabitants of Bristol that he has a large lot of FLOWERS AND BEDDING OUT PLANTS, all very healthy, which he will sell at the lowest prices. His collection comprises all the newest and best old varieties. The public is respectfully solicited to give him a call. The place is opposite the Bristol Water Works, on the Jersey side.
Also, TOMATO, EGG PLANTS, CELERY, CABBAGE, Etc., for sale in their season. 785

Save Your Hog Hair.
CASH PAID FOR HOG HAIR,
BY STAAKE & WAGNER,
Newportville, Bucks County, Pa.
Send Postal Card and the hair will be called for. 606

B. F. JOHNSON,
The Tonsorial Artist.
SHAVING, SHAMPOOING, AND HAIR DRESSING, DONE IN THE NEATEST MANNER.
Mr. Johnson is also leader of the Newtown Excelsior String Band, which can be engaged for Balls, Concerts, Picnics, &c. Address,
555 BOX 81, NEWTOWN, PA.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR BOTH SEXES,
At Newtown, Pa.,
R. L. GURNEE, - Principal.
Expenses for Week-day Boarders $3.50 per week; for Day Pupils, from $2.50 to $8, per term of 10 weeks. Expenses in Music, per term of 20 lessons, $8; in Drawing, $6; in Painting, $7. 535

I CHEW "GREY EAGLE."

GEORGE N. SMITH,
Cigar Manufactory,
No. 78 Bath Street corner of Buckley.
BRISTOL, PA.
THE **best 3 and 5 cent Cigar in Bristol.** Chewing Tobacco, Smoking Tobacco, Pipes, &c. 321

MISS MERRIAM'S
Family and Day School for Girls,
AT BRISTOL, PA.,
THE Second Term of Miss Merriam's School begins on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1877. Thoroughly competent teachers have been secured for the different departments of instruction. For circulars, address MISS A. MERRIAM,
715 Bristol, Penn.

$40,000 To Loan
In Sums of not less than $2,000 each,
FIRST MORTGAGES ON FARM LAND,
Six Per Cent. Interest.
Apply to **E. G. HARRISON & SON,**
745 Conveyancers, Bristol, Pa.

New Cigar Box Manufactory.
BY
T. B. CAROTHERS,
Wood Street bet. Dorrance and Penn,
BRISTOL, PA.
☞ Satisfaction guaranteed. 385

CARPETS
Washed and Scoured for Five Cents per Yard;
AT
Livingston Mills,
BRISTOL, PA. Aug

Bristol Mills.
FLOUR, FEED, LUMBER, COAL, &c.
ROGERS BROTHERS,
Successors to J. & A. Dorrance.
Flour
Fresh ground from the best of Wheat and promptly delivered to customers.
Feed
of all kinds constantly on hand and ground to order.
Lumber.
Seasoned White Pine Boards and Plank of all grades; Hemlock Boards, Joist and Scantling, Lath Pickets, Oak Posts, &c.
☞ Sawed Hemlock Fencing of the best quality.
Bills for large, long or odd sized timber cut at our
SAW MILL
at the shortest notice from selected logs and at the lowest prices.
PLANING MILL.
Yellow and White Pine Flooring, Siding, &c. of the different grades, constantly on hand and made to order, which our facilities enable us to sell at very reasonable prices.
SHINGLES
In all the varieties as to size, quality and prices so that our customers cannot fail to be suited.
COAL
Of the different sizes kept dry under our sheds, well screened and free from slate and dust.
WOOD
Ready Sawed for Summer use and very cheap.
CEDAR RAILS lower than usual.
Grain Bought
At the Bristol Mills, and the highest market price paid.
361 **ROGERS BROTHERS.**

JOSEPH S. PEIRCE,
WASHINGTON STREET, BRISTOL, PA.
DEALER IN
COAL,
WOOD,
LIME,
SAND,
BRICK,
Curb & Building Stone,
TERRA COTTA PIPES,
Chimney Tops,
Garden Vases in variety.

DR. E. E. SMITH'S
SYRUP FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, ROUP.
At Stores and Druggists.

Philadelphia.

BLYTHE C. ANDREWS,
Merchant Tailor,
No. 110 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia. 572

CHR. PREUGER & SON,
Merchant Tailors,
S. E. Corner Germantown Ave. and Montgomery Ave., Philadelphia.
Parties in want of neat fitting Clothing can do well by calling on this house. My facilities are greater than any Tailoring establishment up town, and prices are lower. 608

GRAND OPENING OF A NEW
BOOT & SHOE STORE, AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
NO. 341 NORTH SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public in general of the opening of his new store, No. 341 North Second Street, where he will keep constantly on hand the largest assortment of Ladies', Gent's, Misses', Boys' and Children's Boots and Shoes of his own manufacture, which he will retail at wholesale prices, giving the public an opportunity of buying good goods at the lowest cash prices.
CHRISTIAN SCHWANEBERG.
Boot and Shoe Manufacturer, and Retail Store, 341 North Second Street.
Branch Store, S. W. Corner Girard Avenue and Marshall Street. 549

GOTTFRIED BUCHMANN,
LADIES' AND GENTS'
BOOTS AND SHOES,
627 North Eighth Street, above Green, Philadelphia.
REPAIRING NEATLY AND PROMPTLY DONE.
All kinds of fine Shoes made to order at reasonable prices. 423

A. T. GERIKE,
Wholesale and Retail
Brush Manufacturer,
NO. 321 VINE STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Also Dealer in Oil Cloths, Wood, Willow and Tin Ware, and General House Furnishing Goods. 616

HENRY GRAFFELDER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Table Manufacturer,
1111 NORTH THIRD STREET, BELOW GIRARD AVENUE,
PHILADELPHIA.
All kinds of Furniture Repaired and Varnished. 628

J. M. SCHWEHM,
PRACTICAL CABINET MAKER,
DEALER IN FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS,
No. 2038 Germantown Avenue, above Norris Street, Philadelphia.
UPHOLSTERING, REPAIRING AND VARNISHING, done at shortest notice. 616

I. PARDO,
Cleaning, Dyeing and Repairing
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 607 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia.
Price List.

Pants,	50 cts.	Coats,	75 cts.
Vests,	50 cts.	Overcoats,	$1 00

Repairing and Altering at low prices. 403

The Old Established Stand Revived.
CHARLES WENNER,
Importer and Dealer in
CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE,
1709 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia.
Earthen, Stone and Rock Ware, Lamps, Burners, Chimneys, Wicks, &c. Lamps Repaired.
P. S.—My prices are lower than any China Store in the city. 617

OPENING! OPENING! OPENING!
THE GREAT FAMILY GROCERY STORE,
S. W. Corner Seventh and Girard Avenue, Philadelphia,
BY J. S. LENTZ,
WITH a choice selection of pure staple Groceries, including Preserves of all kinds, together with Jellies, Sauces, Canned Fruits, and all other articles for family use. Your attention is particularly called to our choice brands of Teas, Coffees and Sugars. The lowest price for cash only. Your patronage respectfully solicited. 618

WALN, WHITEMAN & CARPENTER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Cigars,
LEAF TOBACCO OF ALL KINDS,
NO. 210 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 614

H. J. LAIRD,
DEALER IN
American and French Window Glass,
COLORED AND ENAMELED GLASS,
Manufacturer of Ground and Cut Glass, for Steamboats, Cars, Offices, and Vestibule Doors Stained and Embossed Glass for Churches and Public Buildings.
No. 205 Quarry St., below Race, Philadelphia. 530

JEROME LASKOWSKI,
722 Poplar Street, above Franklin, Philadelphia,
Philadelphia Shade Manufactory,
UPHOLSTERING A SPECIALTY.
Hair and Spring Mattresses made in the best manner, and Mattings, Carpets and Oil Cloths sewed and laid in the most satisfactory manner and at the lowest prices. BLINDS made and repaired. 430

JACOB J. PLUCKER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FURNITURE,
NO. 148 CANAL STREET, ABOVE GERMANTOWN AVENUE,
PHILADELPHIA. 642

WILLIAM J. HEISS, JACKSON HEISS, ESTABLISHED 1854. GILBERT W. HAWLEY, DAVID G. SCHOENLY, HENRY P. PATTERSON
W. J. HEISS BRO. & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Girard Avenue and Front Street, Philadelphia.
FLOUR A SPECIALTY. 641

PHILADELPHIA CHAIN WORKS,
North-East Corner Hancock and Putnam Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
PETER WALZER, - - - - - - - PROPRIETOR.
Manufacturer of all kinds of CHAINS
FOR SUGAR MILLS, MACHINERY, WAGON, HARNESS AND RAILROAD USE. 414

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF
Window Glass, Paint, Oil and Varnish Store,
JUST OPENED AT
No. 1752 North Eleventh Street,
(Between Columbia and Montgomery Avenues.) PHILADELPHIA.
THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he has opened at the above place a New Store for the sale of Window Glass of all sizes and qualities; Paints of all kinds, mixed and unmixed; Oils, Varnish, Turpentine and Putty. He would invite the attention of Builders and all others to his stock. By buying and selling for cash he is enabled to offer all articles in his line at the reduced rates of the times. Don't forget the place—1752 North Eleventh Street.
663 **G. W. REYNOLDS.**

HOWES IMPROVED SCALES.
BEST IN THE WORLD.
FULL ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON STOCK AT WAREHOUSE,
213 Market Street, Philadelphia.
ISRAEL S. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Also Commission Merchant, IRON, STEEL, &c. 617

SPECIAL NOTICE TO BUTCHERS!
TO OUR
DRAW-CUT SAUSAGE CHOPPERS, SAUSAGE STUFFERS.
MANUFACTURED BY THE MURRAY IRON WORKS, BURLINGTON, IOWA.
JAMES JOHNSON, of Mount Holly, New Jersey, says: "I have used the No. 2 Chopper for two seasons. I have cut 25,000 lbs. of meat for myself, and 5,000 lbs. for other people. I think it does more than claimed in the circular; and if I could not get another like it, no money could buy it. Your Stuffer is perfection."
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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in INGRAIN, VENITIAN AND RAG CARPETS. Window Shades, Oil Cloths and Table Covers always on hand. **Rug Carpets made to order.** 607

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DEALER IN
Cigars, Cigarettes, and all kinds of Confectionery,
MEALS AT ALL HOURS, OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE.
BERKS STREET,
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French Plate Mirrors AND Looking Glasses
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APPLE JELLY,

From New York State,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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THE COMMERCIAL
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INSURES DWELLING HOUSES, STORES, &c., &c.,
(No hazardous risks taken.)
ON EITHER MUTUAL OR STOCK PLANS.
In the Mutual Plan the fees are fixed at a rate that will meet all expense and the average loss by fire. The policies being liable to assessment in case of extra losses.
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Full particulars given. Apply at office
No. 44 Mill Street,
BRISTOL, PA.
JAMES M. SLACK, PRESIDENT.
E. G. HARRISON, SECRETARY. 740

FURNITURE
Re-Upholstered Repaired and Varnished.
HAIR AND HUSK MATTRESSES
MADE TO ORDER AND RENOVATED.
Chairs Re-Caned. Also, Three-Ply Veneering Seats put in Chairs.
FEATHERS RENOVATED BY STEAM.
N. B.—I am now prepared to Renovate Feather Beds. I claim for the machine I use that while it destroys the germ of the feather moth, it does not injure the feathers, which the hot-air machines are apt to do. Persons wishing to have their Beds Renovated, by letting me know in the morning can have them returned at night ready for use.
JOHN F. McMILLAN,
Radcliffe Street, Rear of Presbyterian Church,
26 BRISTOL, PA.

W. W. GILLINGHAM,
Dealer in
DRY GOODS
AND
GROCERIES,
EMILIE, BUCKS COUNTY, PA.
Boots, Shoes, &c.,
Constantly on hand—cheap for cash.

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JOHN LONGSTRETH'S
NEW STORE,
Cor. Bath and Buckley Street,
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A WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
DRY GOODS
AND
GROCERIES
Constantly on hand. Cheap for cash. 336

Groceries & Provisions.
A Child can Buy as Cheap as a Man.
GEORGE C. GILLINGHAM,
At the Old Established
Grocery, Provision & Notion Store,
Dorrance St., bet. Wood & Pond Sts.
Respectfully informs his friends that he still lives and is prepared to furnish his customers with good Groceries and Provisions which in quality and price will compare favorably with anything in the market.
Also a good assortment of Notions, &c., on hand.
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES in their season. 19

JAMES POSTIENS,
HAVING LEASED THE
DELAWARE HOUSE,

AND FITTED IT UP WITH A VIEW TO THE COMFORT OF ITS PATRONS, has determined to make this
A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE
in every respect, and will receive guests on moderate terms.
Board by the day or week. 509

GEORGE S. STONE & SON,
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(Formerly of Philadelphia.)
PLUMBERS,
STEAM & GAS PIPE FITTERS.
Also, Dealer in Steam Heating Apparatus, Hydraulic Rams, Lift and Force Pumps of all kinds.
☞ Repair work solicited.
For the present, orders left at the E st corner of Wood and Lafayette streets, or at the office of Livingston Mills, will receive prompt attention.
Reference: G. W. & J. Peirce. 689

ARTHUR T. COLLINS,
(SUCCESSOR TO HEPWORTH & COLLINS.)
Foot of Market Street,
BRISTOL, PA.,
PLUMBER,
Steam and Gas Fitter,
Lead and Iron Pipes, Pumps, Gas Fixtures, Hydraulic Rams,
And all material connected with the trade, at lowest market prices.
Parties will do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. All work guaranteed. 432

AT NO. 61 MILL ST., BRISTOL,
PERSONS IN WANT OF
TINWARE
of the best quality and manufacture, will find it at
C. C. DOUGLASS'
Stove & Tinware Store.
ROOFING and JOBBING done on the best of terms. 30

A. K. HOFF'S
BREAD, PIE AND FANCY CAKE
BAKERY,
NO. 28 MILL STREET,
Second door above Cedar, BRISTOL, PA.
☞ All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. 389

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD,
Bread, Pie and Fancy Cake
BAKER,
**Foot of Bath